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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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CHINESE FIRE ON U.S.S. MONOCACY, KILLING YEOMAN

American Gunboat Attacked From Banks Of Yangtsze Above Yochow

SEAMAN WOUNDED

Attack Made In Daylight By 500 Men Entrenched On Shore

FIRE IS RETURNED

Assailants' Guns Silenced After A Volley From The Warship

Sensational news of an attack on the United States gunboat Monocacy in which Chief Yeoman H. L. O'Brien was killed, a seaman named Donnelly was wounded, and in which the gunboat replied to the fire ashore, reached Shanghai from the upper Yangtsze yesterday.

The attack on the Monocacy was made by fully five hundred entrenched Chinese at a point about fifty miles above Yochow, according to the reports received here. Whether the assailants were troops of any faction or were a band of armed bandits is not stated in the despatches.

Bound For Ichang

The Monocacy was proceeding from Hankow to Ichang at the time. This was about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and there could have been no possibility of mistaking her identity. The American flag was plainly in evidence and it must have been clear that she was a warship. Fire was opened on the vessel without warning and over eighty bullets struck her. Chief Yeoman O'Brien fell with the first volley and Seaman Donnelly was slightly wounded.

Lieutenant A. C. Roberts, commanding the Monocacy, seeing the assault was a deliberate one, immediately ordered the return of the fire and succeeded in silencing the guns ashore. The gunboat then returned to Hankow to make its report.

The matter is being taken up with the Chinese Government and reports are being forwarded to Washington.

Not First Incident

Attacks on ships on the upper Yangtsze have been by no means infrequent of late. Some weeks ago the U. S. Gunboat Palos, proceeding to Chungking, was fired on and returned the fire. A sailor was shot through the leg on that occasion.

More recently there was the attack on the Asiatic Petroleum ship Anlan, sailing under the British flag, in which Captain Carley was shot to death on the bridge.

A sad feature of the death of Chief Yeoman O'Brien is that his wife and child, who had been visiting him here, sailed for home but recently. Their home is in Cincinnati. It is presumed that the dead Navy man was buried at Hankow on the Monocacy's return there.

Shopman Murdered By Baffled Thieves

Refuses To Give Up Key To Safe And Is Stabbed

Dzung Shoh-ziang, keeper of a sundry goods shop at 1 North Szechuen Road, was stabbed to death in the presence of his wife by robbers who entered his place shortly before midnight Thursday night. The robbers left the shop with little loot after an ineffectual search for the key to the man's safe. The safe contained a large quantity of jewelry and the key was in the victim's pocket.

At the inquest, held before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Chang yesterday, Dzung's second wife testified that she and her husband were in a back room when three men entered, one flourishing a revolver. Her husband was bound, gagged and thrown on the bed and she also was bound and gagged after one of the intruders had placed some drug in her mouth. The men demanded the key to the safe and her husband told them that his mother had it. He was then stabbed twice in the abdomen. The third wife coming in was tied up and robbed of her jewels. The men were in the place about an hour. When the police were called at shortly after midnight they found the man dead, the key in his coat pocket and the jewelry untouched in the safe.

His Arrest Ordered By Maximalists

King Ferdinand of Rumania.

RUMANIAN KING'S ARREST ORDERED BY PETROGRAD

People's Commissioners Demand He Be Brought To Russian Capital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 17.—It is stated that the People's Commissioners have ordered the King of Rumania to be arrested and brought to Petrograd.

The People's Commissioners have resolved to break off negotiations with the Ukraine Rada owing to the failure of the latter to reply to the question whether it will cease to support the followers of Kaledin. The Commissioners declare that the Rada is solely responsible for the continuance of civil war.

Telegrams to the newspapers report that there has been a pitched battle in the streets of Odessa between the Ukrainian troops and Maximalist soldiers and sailors.

The Ukrainians held the theater and the Rada building and posted machine-guns in the streets. The shooting spread over the whole town. The chief of the Red Guards was mortally wounded. The warships in the roadstead opened fire. The accounts differ concerning whether the Maximalists have taken the Arsenal.

There is no confirmation of the frequently repeated rumor that the ex-Tsar and the whole of his family have escaped, but the Administration is inquiring.

Stockholm, January 16.—The Ukrainian Information Bureau announces that Turkestan has been proclaimed an autonomous republic allied to the Russian Republic and has appointed a Provisional Government.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 17.—The Kokusai Agency learns reliably that the former garrison of the Russian Littoral, which was sent to join the main army, has now been released and is returning to the Littoral. Its exact strength is not known but it is believed to be the same strength as before the war.

Capt. Limby Leaves For Service In India

Shanghai Man Who Saw Much Service In France Gets Staff Appointment

Captain S. O. Limby, who recently arrived in Shanghai after seeing a great deal of service in France, left the port on Thursday for India, where he will take up a staff appointment under the British Government.

Captain Limby is well known in Shanghai. He was a formerly member of the firm of Tilly and Limby and was an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was also well known in sporting circles, being prominent both as a cricketer and as a riding enthusiast. He carries with him the best wishes of his many friends in the Settlement.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded was 46.6 and the minimum 20.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 44 and 24.8.

FACTORIES IN AMERICA CLOSED FOR FIVE DAYS TO SAVE COAL SUPPLY

Stringent Economy Measures Ordered By Government Because Of Fuel Situation

FOOD PLANTS EXCEPTED

Office Buildings To Shut Down Every Monday; Newspapers Cut To One Edition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 16.—For the purpose of relieving the coal stringency, Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, has ordered the closing down for five days of every manufacturing plant in the United States except those producing food.

It is announced that the Government will also close down all manufacturing industries, except those producing food, every Monday for ten weeks.

This order applies to all states east of the Mississippi and also Minnesota and Louisiana.

Newspapers are permitted to use coal for but one edition a day. Offices and buildings may be heated five days a week but must close down on Mondays and holidays.

Mr. Garfield estimates that these measures will save 30,000,000 tons of coal during the ten weeks.

President Wilson has virtually made the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, War Labor Administrator and has authorised the creation of an Advisory Labor Council. It is expected that the unification of labor and capital will thus be achieved.

Plague Is Advancing Steadily Southward

Five Cases Reported At Yen Men Ling; Important Meeting In Peking

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, January 18.—Five cases of pneumonic plague are reported from Yen Men Ling. This shows that it is advancing southward.

Drs. Wu Lien-teh, Lewis and Eckfelt returned to Peking today. They held a meeting with cabinet officials and plans were made for closer co-operation between the Chinese and foreign physicians and officials in fighting the scourge.

It was decided that Gen. Chiang and Drs. Smyly, Isamu and others shall proceed to Tatungfu tomorrow. Dr. Young probably will go to Taiyuanfu.

The general situation is regarded as more favorable because the Chinese Government is now fully awake to the seriousness of the menace and is taking hold in an energetic way.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 18.—The third case of penumonic plague among the soldiers who recently arrived at Fengchen from Suiyuan has died.

General Chiang Chao-chung and several foreign doctors left Peking last night for a tour of inspection of the plague district.

General Chiang Chao-chung has been appointed Chairman of the Plague Prevention Commission but is unwilling to accept the office on the ground that he knows nothing about plague matters; nevertheless he is glad to do anything useful in the matter and hopes that his presence in the plague area will influence the local officials to carry out preventive measures.

THREE ITALIAN SHIPS TORPEDOED IN WEEK

American Ship Texas, Which Was Rammed, Has Been Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 16.—An official communique reports that 294 merchantmen arrived and 209 left Italian ports last week. Two steamers over 1,500 tons were sunk and one steamer and one sailing vessel unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Washington, January 16.—The Navy Department advises that the s.s. Texas, which wirelessed on the 13th that it had been rammed and was sinking, has been saved.

Brazilian Commission In U. S. To Confer On War Plans

New York, December 10.—There has arrived at an Atlantic port the Brazilian War Commission, sent to the United States to confer with the authorities on plans whereby Brazil's armed forces can be best employed in the war.

The photograph, made on their arrival, shows, from left to right, the members of the commission: Major Borges, Captain Alex. Bueno, Captain Lisboa, Lieutenant Arthur Santos, Lieutenant Luis Procopio, Captain Jacob Noguera and H. C. De Martins Pinheiro, the Consul-General of Brazil. Colonel Alipio Gama was in charge of the commission.

CAILLAUX ATTACKED BRITAIN'S PART IN WAR

Also Requested German Press Should Not Praise Him, Lansing Reveals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 18.—The State Department has published copies of the telegrams sent by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to the German Government in February, 1915, relating to Caillaux's visit to Buenos Aires.

One states that Caillaux spoke contemptuously of the French President and Government. He said that he saw through England's policy, the war being a struggle for existence on the part of England, and he requested that the German press should not praise him because it injured his position in France. Caillaux added that on his return to France he would reside in his constituency as he feared Paris and the fate of M. Jaures, the Socialist leader who was murdered soon after the declaration of war.

A second telegram advised of the departure of the steamer Araguaya with Caillaux on board and requested the capture of the steamer, upon which Caillaux should be treated with courtesy and consideration.

In June, 1917, the German Censorship issued instructions to the German press that under no circumstances were they to mention Caillaux by name.

Paris, January 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Socialists tried to bring on a political debate on the action of the arrest of Caillaux. The Premier, M. Clemenceau, refused and the action of the Government was approved by 369 votes against 103.

An interpellation will be debated on the 24th about the project of the Government with a view to economic union with friendly and allied nations.

China To Check Escape Of German Prisoners

Also Puts An Embargo On Export Of Cereals To Russia

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, January 13.—The Customs authorities have undertaken the duty of inspecting the passports of travellers on the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is understood that this measure has been adopted in order to prevent the escape of German prisoners from Russia.

The Customs has also placed an embargo on the export of cereals to Russia in order to prevent Germany obtaining such supplies through the Maximalists.

Japanese Arms Loan Signed Six Days Ago In Peking, Says Tokio

Contract Provides Japan Sell China Munitions To Amount Of Y.40,000,000

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 17.—It is stated here that a contract was signed in Peking on the 12th under which Japan agrees to sell arms to China to the amount of forty million yen, the contractors being a concern known as the Teihei Gumi, a combination of Mitsui and Co., Takata and Co., and Okura and Co.

JAPAN PRESS DEBATES POLICY TOWARD CHINA

'High Diplomat' In Article In Jiji Says North Should Be Supported

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 17.—An interesting discussion has arisen in the Japanese press through the publication in the Jiji of a special article entitled "My View on China," which is contributed by a "high diplomat."

The purpose of the article evidently is to show that it would be folly to support the Southern revolutionary element, because the Northerners are always the more powerful and able to control the country.

It points out that the suppression of the first and second revolutions and the movement for the restoration of a monarchy were all carried out by the Northerners and it asserts that General Tuan Chi-jui is at present the most powerful man in China.

The Asahi, controverting these statements, attacks the writer, saying that it has no doubt that he is a high government official and his purpose is easily to be understood. The Asahi says that the article gives evidence of a complete misunderstanding of the situation in China, the newspaper maintaining that General Tuan Chi-jui and the Northern militarists have demonstrated their weakness and failure.

Dr. Terao, who is considered a high authority on Chinese matters, in articles in the Jiji and Asahi, contradicts the "high diplomat." He says that Japan would be making a very serious error if it put all its eggs in one Northern basket.

Sweden Must Stay Neutral, Says King

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 17.—Opening the Riksdag, the King reiterated that Sweden was resolved to maintain its neutrality. He mentioned that neutral countries are endeavoring to frame a judicial system calculated to safeguard the peace of the world after the war.

LABOR PARTY PROGRAM ATTACKED BY MINISTER

Mr. Roberts Declares He Will Not Be Party To Disrupting Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—At a dinner last night at the Eccentric Club in honor of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the Minister of Labor, Mr. G. H. Roberts, said that he would not be a party to the disruption of the British Empire. The assurances of the British Crown would be ratified in due course.

To say that German rule was at all to be compared to British rule was equivalent to saying that the sun was the moon. All the evidence was to the contrary and if native populations everywhere in the world could be consulted they would revolt against German domination and decide to come under British law. Mr. Roberts continued that so-called manifestoes were being issued without the concurrence of the Labor movement and without the rank and file being consulted. He denied the right of any clique to speak in the name of Labor without taking a ballot.

Some people said we should help the enemy nations to recover after the war. He was sufficiently old-fashioned to believe that sin ought to be punished and wrong expiated and the Central Powers, who alone were responsible for this horrible catastrophe, ought not to be allowed to emerge from the terrible struggle without paying the full penalty.

If he was compelled to choose between his conception of British citizenship and any political party, he would tell the party to go hang. If he had his way the Central Empires should go into the wilderness for generations for purification before they were re-admitted to the comity of civilised nations.

Birth Certificates Needed For Registry

American Citizens Must Record Proof Of Nativity At Consulate Here

Revised regulations received by the American Consulate here concerning registration of American citizens require the presentation of certificates of birth, where the registrant was born in the United States. The same applies to application here for passports by native born American citizens. Registration at the Consulate, it is stated, is now necessary annually and citizens who registered prior to May, 1917, must now re-register.

Where certificates of birth are unobtainable, the affidavits of two reputable persons having knowledge of the date and place of the registrant's birth, will be accepted. If, after reasonable effort, these are not obtainable the State Department, if furnished with the names of persons able to make the affidavits, will undertake to make the necessary inquiries.

In order to avoid delay in the approval of their registrations American citizens are advised to secure their certificates from County or City officials, or the affidavits.

GERMAN NAVY IN ANOTHER MUTINY; OFFICERS KILLED

Outbreak Is Started At Kiel By Men Manning Submarines

OTHER SHIPS JOIN

Thirty-Eight Of Those In Command Are Reported Slain

DEBATE IN PRESS

Militarists And Non-Militarists Claim Victory In Imperial Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express states that a naval mutiny was begun at Kiel on the 7th by the men manning submarines which subsequently spread to a portion of the crews of the cruisers. It is reported that the mutineers, several of whom participated in the first mutiny, killed thirty-eight officers.

Though the mutiny was local it shows that the men of the German navy are dissatisfied, especially those manning submarines, as the number of submarines which return to their bases is decreasing every month.

Debate On Conference

Amsterdam, January 16.—Both political groups in Germany claim a victory in the controversy between General Ludendorff and Baron von Kuhlmann.

The Tageblatt states that the Berlin Conference has not fulfilled the hopes of the Pan-Germans.

The Tageszeitung emphasises Marshal von Hindenburg's audience with the Kaiser and hopes with certainty that military ideas triumphed.

Hindenburg Wins Out?

The Lokal Anzeiger states that Count Hertling's point of view has triumphed with regard to the East, whereas Marshal von Hindenburg has been given a free hand, in the eventuality of a German victory, to deal with annexations in the West.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, criticising the militarists, says that a government which can be removed by the military is only caricature and mockery of a government in the eyes of its own people and foreigners. To reverse the policy of peace by agreement would expose Germany to perils for which a few coal mines, a few square miles of territory, would be hopelessly inadequate compensation.

Engineers Break Up Anti-War Meeting

Gathering At Woolwich Arsenal Called To Protest Against Combing Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—A meeting of engineers at Woolwich Arsenal was to have been held during the night-shift to consider action against combing out. The other workers, learning of the project, attended in force and pelted the organisers of the meeting with filthy waste cotton and other missiles, breaking it up.

Canada To Improve Labor Distribution

Government Confers With Unions On Plan To Increase Farm Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 16.—The Government is conferring with representatives of the Labor Unions and of the Provisional Governments with the object to distribute available labor to ensure increased agriculture and essential industrial production.

The steel manufacturers have agreed to increase their output twenty per cent.

Rodger Libel Suit Ended; Judgment Is Reserved

Plaintiff, In Closing, Declares Slander Clearly Shown And Demands Full Damages

The Sweepstakes libel case was concluded yesterday before Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court and judgment was reserved. The afternoon session was occupied with Mr. H. D. Rodger's closing argument.

In addressing the court Mr. Rodger took up the principal paragraphs of his petition, one by one, defending the honesty of their construction, which the defense has questioned, and asserting that the evidence upheld their allegations. He attacked the credibility of the defendant T. L. Wong's testimony and pointed out that it varied in many respects from that given by other witnesses besides the plaintiff himself. In conclusion he asked that judgment for the full amount of the damages set forth, $25,000, be given.

"I again wish to express my regret that it is necessary to take up court's time with trouble of my own and would not do so were it not so important to me in my profession," Mr. Rodger began. "For if Wong's statements were true I would forfeit and would deserve to forfeit the respect, confidence and esteem of the various judges and magistrates before whom I appear in practice. I would lose and would deserve to lose the respect, confidence and esteem of other legal practitioners and, in particular, the general public, both Chinese and foreign, from whom my practice and my livelihood must come, without whose confidence I cannot succeed. In going over the evidence I would ask this court to remember that this is an action for libel and slander: that the judgment of this court must, as a matter of right, be in accordance with the evidence before the court; that all other matters, suggestions, insinuations and propositions put forward by counsel must be thrown out, unless supported by reliable evidence."

Analyses His Petition

Mr. Rodger then took up his petition, beginning with paragraph 3, in which he alleges that the eight Sweepstakes tickets were purchased with his money. This, he said, Wong denied, claiming that the $80 was his, Wong's, by reason of service rendered, for which he was promised Tls. 60. That the funds were not Wong's, the plaintiff argued, was shown by the defendant's own testimony that he had refused the proffered money. In this connection there was also the testimony of Mr. Haskell that Wong was offered $40 in notes—not any check—and refused it, and this was supported by the testimony of Mr. Chill regarding the explanation on the Grand Stand steps, when Wong had intimated that it was "his" investment and Mr. Rodger had told of the $40, its refusal and the subsequent partnership in the tickets. Miss Wilson and Miss Martin had testified to the conversation also and the plaintiff's own evidence was to like effect.

"As opposed to this reliable, accurate and convincing testimony," said Mr. Rodger, "we have only the testimony of Wong, the most vitally interested person, who admits that he has lied to the police in this matter, and various ingenious suggestions put forward by counsel."

Mr. Rodger then considered the part of paragraph 4 in the petition, wherein the defendant is alleged to have denied knowing of or ratifying sale of the half-ticket before the race. This, he said, was supported by the defendant's own evidence, that of his Chinese friend and that of Inspector Brown who was stationed at the Race Club gate and said he saw Wong when he entered, after the race.

Issue Of Veracity

"I don't think that the court need give much weight to Wong's testimony," said the lawyer, "because he has admitted that he didn't tell the truth to the police in the first instance, and I think I can show the court either that he did not tell the truth on four or five other occasions, or that four or five other reputable persons did not."

Wong's friend, Wong, he continued, did not know when the race came off. Inspector Brown was positive about seeing Wong walk in the gate after the race, but Wong's testimony was that he saw no one at the gate and that he saw the Inspector inside. It was hardly reasonable that a policeman in charge of a gate where thousands of people were passing would remember whether Wong came after the race or before. Wong might have said that he had won the Champions in his excitement and Mr. Brown might have said, "No, Mr. Rodger has the ticket," and both might have meant that Wong and Rodger had drawn a good pony. Opposed to the contention of the defense was the testimony of Mr. Lancaster, the Race Club official in charge of the Sweeps, who stated on oath that the defendant authorised the sale prior to the race. Mr. Lancaster remembered this because it was at the time the plaintiff gave him the winning ticket. This ticket was seen by Mr. Read, according to his testimony, before the race, in Mr. Lancaster's possession. Mr Gerrard had testified that if Mr Lancaster had seen Wong and Mr. Rodger together twice, one of the times by deduction, must have been on the third of the plaintiff's five trips to the office, which was just before the race.

"This evidence is supported by my own testimony," said Mr. Rodger, "and I am positive that it was before the race. Is this court to believe Wong and his friend Brown, or Lancaster, Read, Gerrard and myself. Who is more likely to be correct—the three gentlemen in charge of the Cash Sweeps or Inspector Brown? I don't suggest for a moment that Inspector Brown has not given what he thinks is correct evidence. I submit that he is more likely to be mistaken than the Race Club officials."

Takes Up Wong's Statements

The plaintiff then took up the alleged slanderous statements made by Wong at Louza Police Station following the races. The statements that the defendant gave the plaintiff $80, given the former by his mother, with which the eight tickets were purchased were parts of a lie that had been admitted by the defense.

The mooted phrase, "that the plaintiff paid for none of the tickets, but claimed an interest for purchasing them and because they were in his possession, etc," which Mr. Godfrey denied his client ever stated and which he declared was inserted to make the whole statement libellous, Mr. Rodger declared, while it might not have been put into words by the defendant, still was the impression received by Inspector Kerrigan from Wong's story.

Going further into the matter of Wong's ratification of the sale of the half-ticket, Mr. Rodger, while maintaining that it was ratified before the race, stated that the fact that they had gone into partnership on the deal gave either partner the right to do whatever he believed to be for the benefit of the partnership, and sale of the half ticket for $10,000, when the pony was a third favorite, was for that benefit. Moreover Wong had been entirely satisfied with his returns after the race and even three days after it. The natural conclusion, from Wong's stories at the station, counsel declared, was that he had done the defendant out of $14,500 or $15,000.

Mr. Rodger then quoted a number of opinions and cases on the definition of libel and slander and on the measure of damages.

"The court knows that I have been most grossly libelled," said Mr. Rodger, "and that outrageous stories have been going all over Shanghai, growing out of the story that Wong told the police, stories that can never be wiped out and which have reached the ears of interested persons all over China and the East, for everybody is interested in the Champions Sweepstakes."

Says Wong Lied

Going over Wong's testimony, Mr. Rodger told the court that he thought it only right to submit that the defendant had only told the truth when it suited his purpose to do so and had only admitted the one lie when it had been proved. He had given testimony which varied in various ways at various times from that of Inspector Dee, Mr. Eek, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Chill, Miss Wilson, Miss Martin, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Haskell and the plaintiff himself, and had stated that these latter must have been mistaken.

The plaintiff then went into the extent of the damage he had suffered, citing falling off in legal business and citing precedent cases to indicate the amount of damages which he should receive.

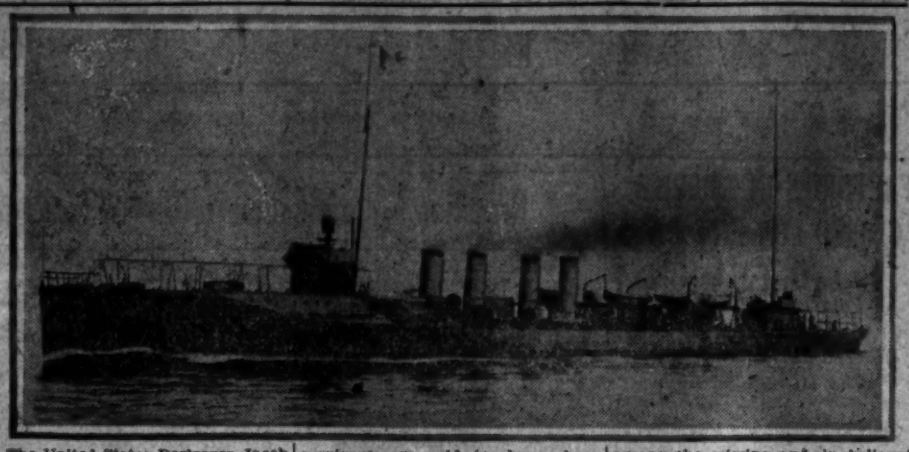
In conclusion he said:

"I submit that the plaintiff's petition is proven in toto by a great preponderance of the evidence. I submit that the defense has failed to prove that: Wong should have received more money or that his statements were true or justified. I submit further that the attempt of the defense to justify those statements is an aggravation of damages.

"I was exceedingly reluctant to bring this matter to Court and ask vindication in damages.

"This has, however, been forced upon me by the circumstances and seriousness of the libel. When a man feels that his social and professional existence is threatened, he must defend himself with the same zeal that he would use in defending a worthy client. Wong has no more right to take away my character than he has to rob me of my property. I submit that having proved that Wong made certain statements; having shown them to be false and libellous and defamatory at law, that it is only fair—that it is only just and right for this honorable court to give judgment for the full amount set forth in my petition."

U. S. Destroyer Jacob Jones Sunk In War Zone



The United States Destroyer Jacob Jones, torpedoed and sunk in the war zone, with the loss of a large part of her crew. Thirty-seven survivors are said to have been taken off in lifeboats. Lieutenant-Commander David Worth Bagley, who commanded the destroyer, is among the missing and is believed to be dead. Lieutenant-Commander Bagley is a brother of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Royal Flying Corps Hospital Fund

The following letter has been received from the Honorary Treasurer in London of Royal Flying Corps Hospital:

London, December 4, 1917.

Dear Mr. Hallam:—Accept our grateful thanks for the cheque for £600 for the Hospital funds, I am writing to the President of the Cricket Club to acknowledge this magnificent contribution. I am, sincerely yours,

(Signed) Walter S. Field.
Hon. Treasurer.

To Mr. A. H. Hallam, Hon. Treasurer Royal Flying Corps Hospital Fund, in Shanghai.

JAPANESE FLYER KILLED

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 17.—Army Aviation Lieutenant Sakamoto was killed while making a trial trip at Tokorozawa this morning. He was one of the most promising officers of the branch and his loss is widely lamented.

Y.W.C.A. Has Annual Meeting at 3 p.m. Today

The annual meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Shanghai will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Association's building, 11A Quinsan Road. The activities of the year will be presented in a pertinent way by groups and individuals.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sakata M. Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 30
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 25
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 29

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Deductions From World War By Famous German General

'Hazy Garment of Idealism' Covers Our Real Motives, Says Former Quartermaster General

Below is a resume of "Deductions from the World War," a book by General von Freytag-Loringhoven, Quartermaster General of the German Army when Falkenhayn was its Chief of Staff, which appeared a short time ago in Germany. The resume printed here is from The London Times, which published it just after the first copies of the book had been received in England following delays caused by the German censorship.

General von Freytag passes as a "moderate" among the Prussian militarists. He is a master of military history, a writer of great clearness, and he is far from being a typical Pan German, or even a Bernhardi. He represents, indeed, the best of Prussian militarism. Consequently, we have every reason to be grateful for his somewhat unexpected illumination, at this stage of the war, of German military opinion and militarist plans.

Much of the book is technical and will be appreciated only by professional soldiers, but the argument culminates in a chapter called "Still Ready for War," which shows how the most intelligent German soldiers utterly reject all idea of pacifism or internationalism and look to the further expansion of German military strength. General von Freytag argues that Germany had not nearly adequate armaments before the war, and that, "in view of the central geographical position of the Fatherland, larger expenditure for the land army, in addition to the necessary expenditure for the fleet, was unconditionally required." He assumes that in future, and in spite of all difficulties, Germany will recognise that "facts are facts." How is the army to be expanded? Obviously, by following the course which, as Freytag says, Germany was pursuing immediately before the war—training a larger proportion of the men liable for military service. Freytag says:

"We shall have to continue to pursue this road in future, quite apart from the necessary increase of garrison artillery and technical troops. Moreover, when the number of those who have fought in the great war has fallen away, we shall have to aim at subjecting at least to a cursory training the men of military age who are at first rejected, but who in the course of the war have turned out to be fit for service, so that when war breaks out they may form a generous source of reserves. Only so can we arrive at a real people's army, in which every one has gone through the school of the standing army."

Freytag says there can be no reduction of the two years'—for some arms three years'—service. He attaches value to the various schemes for training boys and for turning sport to military account, but says that these things cannot provide any substitute for "real schooling in soldiering." He proceeds:

"It may be asked what is the use of all this. Will not the general exhaustion of Europe after the world conflagration of a certainty put the danger of a new war, to begin with, in the background, and does not this terrible murder of peoples point inevitably to the necessity of disarmament to pave the way to permanent peace? The reply to that is that nobody can undertake to guarantee a long period of peace, and that a lasting peace is guaranteed only by strong armaments. . . . Moreover, world power is inconceivable without striving for expression of power in the world, and consequently for sea power. But that involves the constant existence of a large number of points of friction. Hence arises the necessity for adequate armaments on land and on sea."

It will be observed that the Deputy Chief of the German General Staff insists upon a continuing German thirst for sea power. In another passage he says:

"The world war affords incontrovertible proof that Germany must for all time to come maintain her claim to sea power. We need not at present discuss by what means this aim is to be achieved."

Freytag goes on to declare emphatically that the reason why Germany enjoyed peace for so long before the present war was not the strength of the movements for "fraternisation of the peoples" and the many "fine speeches," but solely "the power of the German sword, which could not display its true strength until the war broke out." Freytag expects that agreements intended to banish war will be concluded between States, but he observes that all such agreements are "after all only treaties"—he might have written "only scraps of paper." He cannot believe in "a realisation of true pacifist ideals;" he hopes that the world war will have rid the Germans once for all of "confused cosmopolitan sentimentalism;" and he concludes:

In the future, as in the past, the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its be-laureled young fleet."

There is a little special abuse for the United States:

"The fact that precisely the President of the United States of North America has advocated the brotherhood of the peoples surely ought to frighten us. America's behavior in the war has shown that pacifism, as represented in America, is only business pacifism, and so at bottom nothing else than crass materialism. This truth is not altered by the fact that it is wrapped in a hazy garment of idealism and so seeks to hide its real meaning from the innocent. Nor is the true altered by the appeal to democratic tendencies, for precisely this war is showing that those who at present hold power in the great democracies have risked in irresponsible fashion the future of the peoples intrusted to their leadership."

As was shown in the account of the book, which was published on Sept. 24, General von Freytag has cleared his ground by candid admissions concerning the battle of the Marne and the thorough failure of the original German plan of campaign. This enables him, unlike other German writers, to deal with some measure of honesty with subsequent German strategy, and to discuss the adaptation of Germany and other powers to the long war which Germany did not expect. I say "some measure of honesty," for Freytag still clings to the fiction that it was the unexpected behavior of the civil population in Belgium, forcing the Germans to "severe measures of reprisals," which gave the war "a brutality which otherwise is alien to the civilised German soldier." Similarly, in a rather childish chapter on "The Psychology of the War of Peoples and Masses," he totally omits the German camapign of "hate," explains the British war feeling as based upon hatred, and actually accuses the British of ill-treatment of German prisoners.

More interesting are Freytag's observations on the peculiarly economic character of the war. He lays stress upon the fact that the Germans were so absorbed in their own wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870 that they never learned what there was to learn from the American War of Secession. Hence their disappointments about the blockade when their original plan to crush France had failed. Freytag says:

"The consequences of the blockade to which the Central Powers were subjected showed themselves at once. Although we succeeded in developing our war economies by our own strength, yet the unfavorable state of the world economic situation has throughout the whole war been felt by us. That alone explains why our enemies found ever-fresh possibilities of resistance, because the sea stood open to them, and why victories which would once have been absolutely decisive, and the conquest of whole kingdoms, did not bring us nearer to peace."

And again:

"It is the sword which still decides in war; it is victory on the battlefield that gives the decision, but the effect is far more dependent than it used to be upon world economic factors. These factors run through the whole war of today."

But, in a passage which is worth a good many other pages of the book put together, Freytag observes that Germany's enemies failed to take full advantage of the possibilities of the blockade. He says:

"Our enemies only gradually perceived the true situation. The operations which they had begun extracted only little by little the full advantage of the world economic situation, which was favorable to them and unfavorable to us; they did so only when they met with unexpected powers of resistance in the Central Powers."

There are some interesting references to the spirit of the various armies. The Austrians are only mentioned once or twice in the book, and then with a patronage verging on contempt. Freytag once says outright that "the Germans were on several occasions threatened with the prospect of the Austro-Hungarian Army being defeated utterly by the far superior Russians." In another place he says:

"If the Russians, in spite of their great numerical superiority, did not succeed in smashing the brave Austro-Hungarian Army in the Autumn of 1914 at Lemberg and on the San, that speaks for the small ability and defective mobility of the Russian Army, which, it is true, progress in these respects in the course of the war."

As regards the Germans, Freytag says that "the want of officers made itself felt in an extraordinary way after the original heavy losses in the Autumn of 1914, and otherwise brave men occasionally failed when their leaders were taken away by enemy bullets." He declares that the German Army has a traditional contempt of danger such as belongs to no other "people's army," but in this, as in all other matters, he insists upon the inestimable value of discipline and training, such as can be obtained only under a system of avowed and determined militarism. (Freytag throughout talks proudly of "the spirit of German militarism," and there is in his book none of the usual German hypocrisy on the subject.) In an interesting passage he says:

"All of us, leaders as well as men, have human weaknesses, and assuredly not all German soldiers are heroes by nature. But it is precisely in this—in the fact that the weak are carried along with the strong—that the educative force of this fight for the existence of Germany displays itself. The weak could not do otherwise than strive to be heroes. Reverses, such as were occasionally inevitable in this long and tremendous war, have doubtless had a temporarily depressing effect upon the troops, and, after efforts and a consumption of nerve power such as previous wars did not know, there has sometimes been a yearning for rest. But even in the third year of the war fire did not merely smolder, but always burst out afresh in flame. In Transylvania and Rumania and in East Galicia in 1917 the troops showed a vigor which was not finer in the first days of the war. The charm of victory enabled them to defy all the difficulties of ground and all the evils of the weather. They would indeed, have been no people's army, linked to the home country by a thousand threads, if the desire had not existed for the conclusion of the long war, which demanded ever-fresh sacrifices, and if a calmer feeling had not taken the place of the enthusiasm of the first months. But it was just such a feeling that was necessary for the accomplishment of such gigantic achievements in the west and in the east. What was wanted was not enthusiasm, but the living heroic sense of duty in the German soldier."

Freytag refers frequently to the new experiences of the war as regards man power—the proved value of troops which were formerly thought second-rate, and the economies effected by modern science in the care of health and the healing of the wounded.

The chapter on "The Technical Developments of the War" contains little that is new, but there are interesting passages on aircraft and air raids. After remarking that airplanes have acquired a superiority over airships in land warfare, Freytag says:

"The Zeppelins are extraordinarily sensitive. They have to keep at considerable heights, because they provide very large targets. This reduces the accuracy with which they can aim bombs. They also need a large expenditure of labor and materials, and they have to be housed in sheds. The brilliant invention of Count Zeppelin provided a weapon which, especially at the beginning of the war, was of great moral importance, and was also of indisputable value, because with the Zeppelin we got over to England; but in this sphere also the large fighting airplane has taken its place. . . . Aviation obviously has a great future. Its possibilities of development are numerous."

As regards air raids, Freytag is free from any considerable measure of hypocrisy. He says:

"Unfortified places of no military importance have had to suffer. The bombardment of these places is in itself objectionable, but the limits of what is permissible are in this matter in many ways elastic. A new weapon opens up its own paths, as is shown, for example, by the submarine war. In any case, in this struggle of the peoples with its economic background, the war is turned more and more against the enemy countries, and the principle hitherto accepted that war is made only against the armed power of the enemy is in this as in other spheres relegated to the background."

Freytag's chapter on "Leadership" is in many respects interesting. Having admitted the failure at the Marne, he discusses various aspects of the trench warfare, and he examines the German substitution of "breaks through" for the classical German strategy of outflanking. He argues that the Germans could never outflank the Russians, because of the enormous area of the country and of the length of front, which was so great that even a smashing blow at one wing did not affect other sectors. As to "breaks through," Freytag makes remarks which are interesting in view of the present campaign in Italy. He says:

"The preliminary condition of success was always the moral and tactical superiority on the side of the attacker, and a corresponding violence of mass effect. The fact [Freytag makes only one casual reference to Verdun in the whole course of his book] that we did not possess this moral and tactical superiority in sufficient measure in the west has always relegated to the background the idea of breaking through the enemy front. What has to be done is not only on a comparatively limited front to break in upon the enemy with concentrated masses— these masses will immediately be exposed to outflanking on both sides—but to force in a more or less considerable part of the enemy front, and then to develop strategically the break-through which has succeeded tactically. The extent of the success will in every case depend upon the local conditions and the strategic situation."

Throughout, the lesson which Freytag is most concerned to teach is that the new experience does not displace, but must be grafted on to, old knowledge. He repeatedly declares that the importance of outflanking strategy has not been affected by the lessons of the war; what Germany must try to do is to obtain by "policy" a better starting point for her future wars. The following passage may be taken as Freytag's real "deduction from the world war:"

"If, as we hope, policy succeeds in future in preventing the recurrence of such a menacing situation, or at any rate in producing the effect that we shall have greater freedom for violent and decisive blows in one direction, then the war will take a different shape and will be more like former wars. Our business, therefore, is to maintain the fundamental ideas of war as they lived in the German Army up to the year 1914, to soak them in the experiences of the present war, and to make the fullest technical use of these experiences—but to do all this without giving an entirely new direction to our thinking on strategy and tactics."

MR. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., ON TRADE UNIONISM

No Effort Must Be Spared To Secure Victory, He Tells Glasgow Meeting

Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 1.—At a recent meeting of the district branches of the National Union of Railwaymen, held recently in Glasgow, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., spoke in support of a resolution demanding a 10s. weekly increase in wages which is being put forward by the union. Mr. James Kiddie, president of the District Council, presided and there was a good attendance.

The object of trade unionism, Mr. Thomas said, was to uplift and emancipate the worker. He thought the time had come when they should ask themselves if there were not too many unions and too little unity. Ten years ago, he said, the railwaymen in Great Britain were refused recognition and an advance of 2s. per week was denied them. In 1917 not only had they gained recognition but a demand for a weekly increase of 15s. was granted. He attributed the change to the fact that while in 1907 there were four railway unions, since then three of them had come together, and, he added, the Railway Clerks and the National Union were shortly to meet and discuss the possibilities of a fusion. The time of the non-unionist, Mr. Thomas thought, was nearly up, and he believed future agreements should only be made with members of the union. Alluding to the jealousy which sometimes existed between trade unions, he said the working-classes could only obtain justice if they were strongly and solidly organised.

Mr. Thomas emphatically deprecated any advantage being taken of present conditions by strong organisations to force an improvement in their position. If any man or woman believes that a powerful and influential body like the National Union of Railwaymen should take advantage of the war to improve their own condition, Mr. Thomas declared, then that man or woman is a profiteer of the worst possible kind. It was, he continued, because they had a clear conscience in this respect that they were able to demand that the Government should put a stop to profiteering. Forcing concessions, he thought, was the most vicious way of dealing with the situation ever devised. The National Union was able to obtain war wages and bonuses by virtue of the power of its organisation, but the wives and children of sailors and soldiers, and old-age pensioners had no strong trade unions to support their claims. He wanted the cost of living to be reduced, so that all could benefit alike, rather than that war bonuses should be given to offset the high cost of living.

Turning to the question of rationing, Mr. Thomas said if it had to come he did not think they would be justified in opposing it. What they wanted was equality. They did not complain of rationing, but what they were afraid of was that some people would be able to get plenty while others went without.

On the subject of peace, Mr. Thomas said the issues involved in the war were so vital to the working classes that no effort must be spared to secure victory. An inconclusive peace would leave Europe an armed camp. That was why he believed that the peace when it was made must be a people's peace and not a peace made by a few people. For that reason he wanted the working classes to take an interest in the peace terms. No peace, he considered, would be worthy of the sacrifices made to obtain it, if it did not destroy for all time the spirit of militarism in all its forms and in all countries. If they were loyal to themselves he believed their end would be accomplished.

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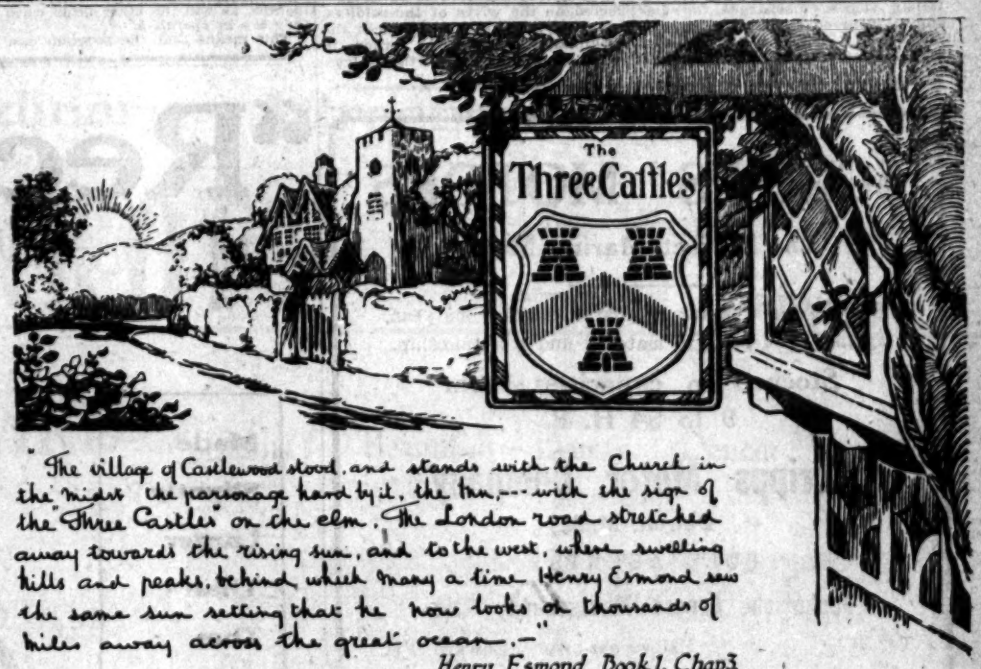

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Henry Esmond, Book I. Chap 3.

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White Plains Man Returns With Fourteen Wounds And Diamond Star

New York, December 9.—The present war is to be won from the air and peace for all time made imperative and sealed with the seal of expediency, in the opinion of Cavaliere Mario Cavianchi, an Italian aviator and inventor, who arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday aboard an Italian liner.

"Few persons realise that the warplane of today is capable of making 320 kilometers, nearly 200 miles an hour," the inventor said. "If the plane is improved in the next few years as it has been in the last, there will be no front line trench. At least the war will not be fought out there. War will be carried behind the lines—thousands of miles behind to the cities and homes, and when that happens war will end."

The inventor is so confident of his own machine, which he intends to manufacture in this country, that he plans a transatlantic flight in the spring. He will start in Newfoundland and land in Portugal, he says, not by way of picking a difficult route, but because close study has convinced him that the Newfoundland-Portugal route will prove the easiest.

Soldier Back With 14 Wounds

With the inventor was his wife, known to many in this country as Eleanor Bianchini, prima donna. Other passengers were Diana Watts, English authoress, and Frank Longo, a young Italian plumber, who returned with the marks of war upon him and a tale eloquent of war's horrors.

Longo's family lives in White Plains, but he was in Chicago when the war started. Crossing the Canadian line, he enlisted in the Canadian expeditionary force. Of his two and one-half years of service, eighteen months were spent in twelve hospitals recovering from fourteen wounds, the last of which cost him part of his right foot. Longo wore a diamond studded star awarded him, he said, for stopping two bullets in an effort to rescue the body of Bruno Garibaldi at Verdun.

When Italy entered the war Longo obtained a transfer to the Italian army. He said he has suffered from shrapnel, shell shock and rifle bullet wounds. As an Italian soldier discharged for disability incurred in line of duty he receives 12 cents a day pension. Longo, after visiting with his people in White Plains, will return to his plumbing shop in Chicago, he says. He is 23 years old.

Miss Watts is bringing to Miss Gussie Garvan, president of the Surgical Dressing Society, several paintings done in oil by wounded Italian soldiers, some of whom probably owe their lives to the society. Miss Garvan heads, and all of whom wished to show their appreciation.

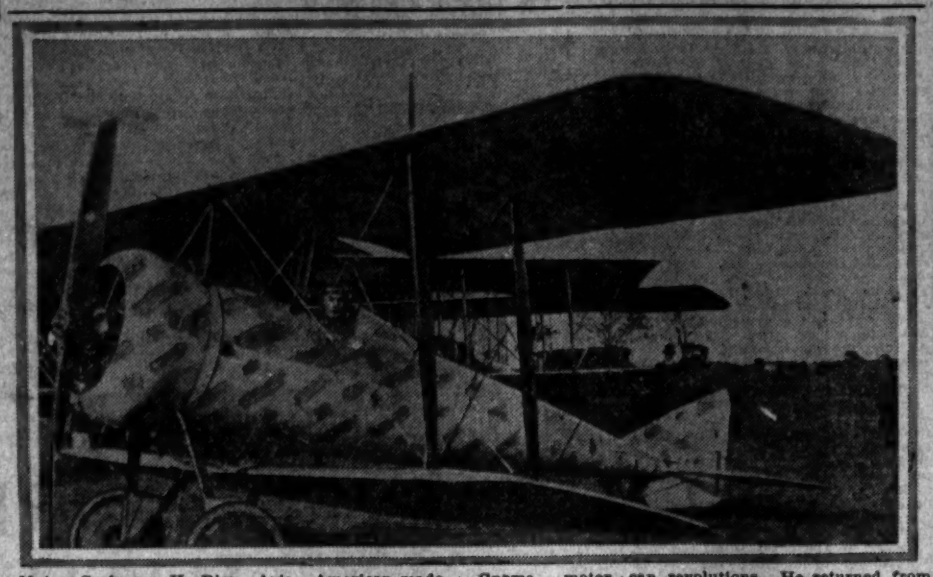
Propaganda Caused Retreat

The soldiers had asked Countess Robilant, wife of the General of the Fourth Italian army, to forward the paintings and she entrusted them to Miss Watts.

Miss Watts confirms the reports that the Italian retreat at the moment when the Italians seemed to be in the midst of a successful offensive was due to seditious propaganda, much of it fomented and promoted by German prisoners in Italy and Sardinia. She says there were 5,000 German prisoners of war in Sardinia not so long ago who were enjoying more privileges than the free soldier in barracks, the only requirement being that they report at the prison barracks at 7 o'clock every evening.

These Germans, according to the authoress, who has spent seven years in Italy, were constantly causing trouble in underhanded ways. Now they are subjected to real confinement. Many anonymous letters sent to Sardinian soldiers at the front have been traced to them. In some instances these letters reflected on the wives of the soldiers, and Miss Watts says numbers of the Sardinians deserted in order to return home and avenge themselves.

Major Cushman Rice In Camouflaged Aeroplane



Major Cushman K. Rice, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., in one of the first camouflaged aeroplanes to be produced in the United States. The aeroplane shown in the photograph is a Birkman type speed scout, equipped with a 100-horsepower American-made Gnome motor. Major Rice has had an extremely adventurous career, having fought for the United States in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, in the Philippines and as a soldier of fortune in numerous South American revolutions. He returned from shooting tigers in Siberia only shortly before the United States entered the war. Major Rice immediately entered the Aviation Corps and won a commission as Major. He was a captain in the Spanish-American war.

U. S. Aircraft Board to Turn Out 21,000 Aviators Yearly

Ten Thousand of Them With 21,000 to 35,000 Battle Planes to Be Ready for Next Summer's Offensive

Washington, December 1.—President Wilson will shortly announce the personnel of the Aircraft Board, to which has been assigned the task of carrying out the great aircraft program for which Congress appropriated $600,000,000 at the last session. It is generally understood that Howard Coffin, formerly chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, now known as the Aircraft Board, is to be chairman of the new board. In fact the personnel of the board is already known with the exception of two civilian members whom the President has not yet appointed. Originally the Aircraft Production Board consisted of seven members, but the bill authorising the expenditure of $600,000,000 for the aircraft program also provided for an Aircraft Board, to be composed of nine members, three of whom were to be civilians, three army officers and three naval officers.

The work of building airships and of training aviators to operate the planes is being pushed rapidly forward. The new Liberty motor is being installed in all the machines, and industrial plants all over the country are speeding the production of planes to the limit of their capacity.

Twenty-four aviation fields have been authorised, all of which, however, have not been completed. The fields already being used for training purposes are located at Dayton, O.; Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Rantoul, Ill., and Belleville, Ill. Each of the fields now in operation is capable of turning out 300 aviators every four months, as will the other fields when they are in operation.

This means that the program now being carried out calls for the training of 21,000 aviators each year. In France the American Government is constructing several duplicates of the American standard two-squadron field, in anticipation of the transfer of men who have finished at the various aviation schools in this country to the foreign fields at the end of the four month's training period.

The Aircraft Board does not know what the exact program of airship construction will be, but it is estimated that from 21,000 to 35,000 battleplanes will be ready for next summer's offensive, and that 10,000 trained aviators will be ready to fly over the German lines by the coming Spring. The board is co-operating closely with the army and navy, with which departments the program of aircraft production is closely interwoven.

The work of building the machines is being done by the leading industrial plants of the country. One government plant is under construction at Philadelphia.

This country will furnish the heavier types of machines, for purposes of bombing and reconnaissance. The British and French, more experienced in the art of flying and the intricacies of aircraft construction, will construct the very fast and highly specialised types of light fighters and scouters. The United States, it is said may enter this field later, but at present will concentrate on the heavier types as the chief contribution of this country.

It is pointed out that the engine is the chief problem to be confronted in the building of airplanes. Hope for quantity production is based upon this. In the recently perfected Liberty motor, the product of the combined efforts of the leading engine experts in the country, this problem is solved. The Liberty engine has been turned over to American industry to build, with the direction to turn all its enthusiasm and energy to the task of producing it by the thousands. It may be said that the American development of the airplane motor is a standardised motor.

There are six educational establishments which are supplying preliminary military aeronautical instruction to aviation recruits. These are Cornell University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Universities of Ohio, Illinios, Texas and California. The course which each student aviator must take before he actually learns to fly, includes the construction, care and rigging of aeronautical engines; theory of flight, including construction, care and rigging of aeroplanes; cross-country and general flying, including meteorology, astronomy, photography and instruments, aerial observation, reconnaissance, gunnery, machine guns, bombs and bombing, signaling and wireless, and military regulations.

The official insignia for the American air armada will be a white star with a red center on a circular background of blue.

Because of the importance which military officials attach to airplanes as a necessary factor in the winning of the war, no time is being lost either in the training of aviators or the construction of planes. Military authorities in England and France and those visiting this country, stress the importance of airships as a modern war weapon. They speak of planes as the "eye of the enemy."

England and France both look forward to the time when the great fleet of American battleplanes will break into the skyline of Germany, "like birds in migration." It is hoped to have enough American planes at the front by next spring to attack the enemy in formation. Military experts say that enough airships piloted by trained aviators can win the war. If enough machines can be built to successfully combat the planes of the Germans, and at the same time harass the main German Army and retard its movements, the war will quickly be won for democracy, they declare.

NEW IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRM

An application has been filed for registration at the American Consulate for a new firm for exploiting the import and export business between the United States and the Far East, which was organised and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York City on November 2, 1917, with a capital of Gold Dollars 100,000.00.

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News Brevities

The Steamship China of the China Mail Steamship Co., will be brought up the river for the first time today. It will be docked at the Hongkew Wharf this morning.

* * *

A memorial service will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 22nd instant, t four o'clock in the Grace Baptist Church, North Szechuen Road Extension, for Miss L. W. Price, of the American Baptist Mission, (South). All former friends of Miss Price are cordially invited to attend. An address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Frank Rawlinson.

* * *

The United States Transport Warren arrived at Chinwangtao last Sunday, bringing some recruits, a quantity of stores and several round trippers. It was to leave there on its return voyage to Tientsin Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Priscilla S. Hubbard, wife of the late Captain John C. Hubbard of Boston, who was considered the oldest American resident in Yokohama, passed away at the Grand Hotel January 10 at the age of 87. Captain and Mrs. Hubbard came to Japan in 1865.

* * *

Information as to the whereabouts of a young American, named Clarence E. Jordan, is being sought by the American Consul-General at Yokohama on behalf of the missing man's relatives. The youth was last heard from by them in a letter dated Tokio, June 8, 1908.

* * *

Mr. H. J. Brett, of the British Consular Service, and Mr. C. E. Anton, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., have been appointed assistant delegates for Great Britain on the Tariff Revision Commission.

* * *

Second Lieutenant Claude Trenchard Davis, of The Queen's Own (Royal West Kents), left England for France on January 15.

* * *

Mr. R. A. White, of Messrs. E. W. Frazar and Co., Peking, has been appointed superintendent of the construction of the new road between Peking and Tientsin. Sufferers of the Tientsin flood will be employed to work on the road.

* * *

Fire in a cotton cleaning and ginning mill at B. 1218 A Sinza Road gave the Brigade an hour and a half of hard fighting yesterday morning. The mill and contents, insured for Tls. 10,000, were destroyed and four buildings adjoining, used as godowns and part of the cleaning premises, were more or less badly damaged.

* * *

One Tsaung Ming-tuh, convicted of negligently causing a fire in a joss house at 315 North Shanse Road, was sentenced to a year in prison in the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Violators of the opium laws suffered in the Mixed Court yesterday. In one shop the police found quantities of the drug concealed under the floor and two shopmen got sentences of nine months each. Seventy-four tins of the prohibited article were found in another place and the shopkeeper was fined $500 and his assistant $100. In another case a servant testified that he was delivering some opium in a ricsha when he was set upon and robbed of it by three other men. All were arrested and yesterday the servant was given nine months and the three hold-up men got five years each.

* * *

Yang Lee-fah, Chinese who stole an overcoat from the home of Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper and subsequently admitted seven other similar thefts, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Two pawnbrokers drew fines of $100 and $50 in the Mixed Court yesterday for failure to give notice to the Police on receipt of stolen property which had been circularised.

* * *

Three Chinese received terms of five years' imprisonment yesterday for being in possession of counterfeit coins.

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society).

Subscription List No. 93.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Lloyd in memory of Capt. Mackie $10.00
Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Simons in memory of Capt. Mackie 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jorgensen in memory of Capt. Mackie... 10.00

Shanghai, January 18, 1918.

S. Mason,
Honorary Treasurer.
c/o The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

Italians Capture 119 In Repulsing Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 17.—An official communique reports: We repulsed a violent attack after a fierce struggle, eastward of Caposile, took 119 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

RAIDS ON WEST FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a successful raid northward of St. Quentin. There is an enemy artillery bombardment in the Ypres sector.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The enemy raided a post northwestward of St. Quentin. Two of our men are missing.

Today's Football

Today's feature in the First Division of the Football League will be a match between the Shanghai Football Club first eleven and the S. M. Police Football Club team. The game will start at 2.30 p.m. sharp on the former club's ground.

The following will represent the S.F.C.: L. Bertes, P. Isherwood, M. Tonkin (Capt.), G. Craigie-Ross, A. Loonis, F. L. Tinkham, H. N. Olsen, S. T. Clarke, D. Drake, W. C. G. Clifford, A. H. Leslie.

The Police team will be: Howells, Biggs, Mackintosh, Clissold, W. Robertson, Adams, Knight, Watson, Quayle, T. Robertson and Doyle.

Referee—Mr. W. E. Wilson.

Socony v. S.F.C. 2nds.

The Shanghai Football Club second eleven will meet the Socony Club in a Second Division League at 2.30 p.m. today on the S. M. P. ground. The following will be the S.F.C. team: A. E. Donald, A. Dowling, J. H. Johns, D. Arthur, G. F. Lindsay (Capt.), T. R. Gabbott, J. Bauld, E. A. Brodie, D. Brown, H. H. Morris, W. F. Ratcliff.

The followng will represent the Socony:

B. A. Shirazee, J. Stellingwerff, (Capt.), P. Oliveros, J. Harvey, V. F. Maher, J. G. Harrison, W. J. Noodt, H. J. Sanft, S. F. Mears H. Stellingwerff, C. Passos.

Reserves C. Fuxman, H. Wilson and L. d'Almeida.

Hockey Postponed

Owing to the Corps parade today it was deemed advisable to postpone all games in the Shanghai Hockey League.

The Billiard Championship

Morriss v. Smyth Feb. 2

Through the kindness of the Committee of the Country Club, the large Concert Hall of the Club has been placed at the disposal of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Association, and arrangements are being made to hold the final of the Billiard Championship there. It was the first intention of the Billiard Association Committee to hold the match in the Masonic Hall, but this was made impossible by the fire.

The date settled for the match is Saturday, February 2. The first session of the game will be called at 5.30 p.m. when the first half of the game will be played. The game will be resumed in the evening session at 9.15 p.m.

The final this year will be of unusual interest as there are two new opponents for the honor of champion. Mr. Gordon Morriss and Mr. H. S. Smyth have shown remarkable improvement in play on previous years, and the game promises to be a lively one, as both players have of late been making beautiful breaks. Mr. Morriss recently made an 87 off the red, while Mr. Smyth has also been running off some fine breaks in the seventies and eighties. The players seem to be very evenly matched and there is every reason to look forward to a real snappy game.

The seating accommodation of the hall will be so arranged as to accommodate 300 spectators. Of this number there will be about 100 reserved seats at $3.00 a seat. The ordinary tickets are to be sold at $2.00 each. Both prices include the afternoon and evening session.

In connection with the game, there will be the One Dollar Gerard Sweep, which was so popular last year. The admission tickets and Sweep tickets may be had from the Secretaries of the various clubs or from the honorary Secretary of the Billiard Association, Mr. H. E. Gibson.

As has been the custom of the Association the proceeds of the admission will be devoted to a war charity, and 30% of the Sweep will also go to the same fund.

During the last few years the Association has been very successful in its efforts in this direction and has been able to donate generously to various funds, and it is to be hoped that this year will not fall short of the expectations of the Committee.

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We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

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Near French Park, containing drawing room, dining room, four bedrooms, three baths, large halls, verandah, garden, tennis, etc., from February 1st. Tls. 150.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60

ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2½ mow suitable f r foreign residence

ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

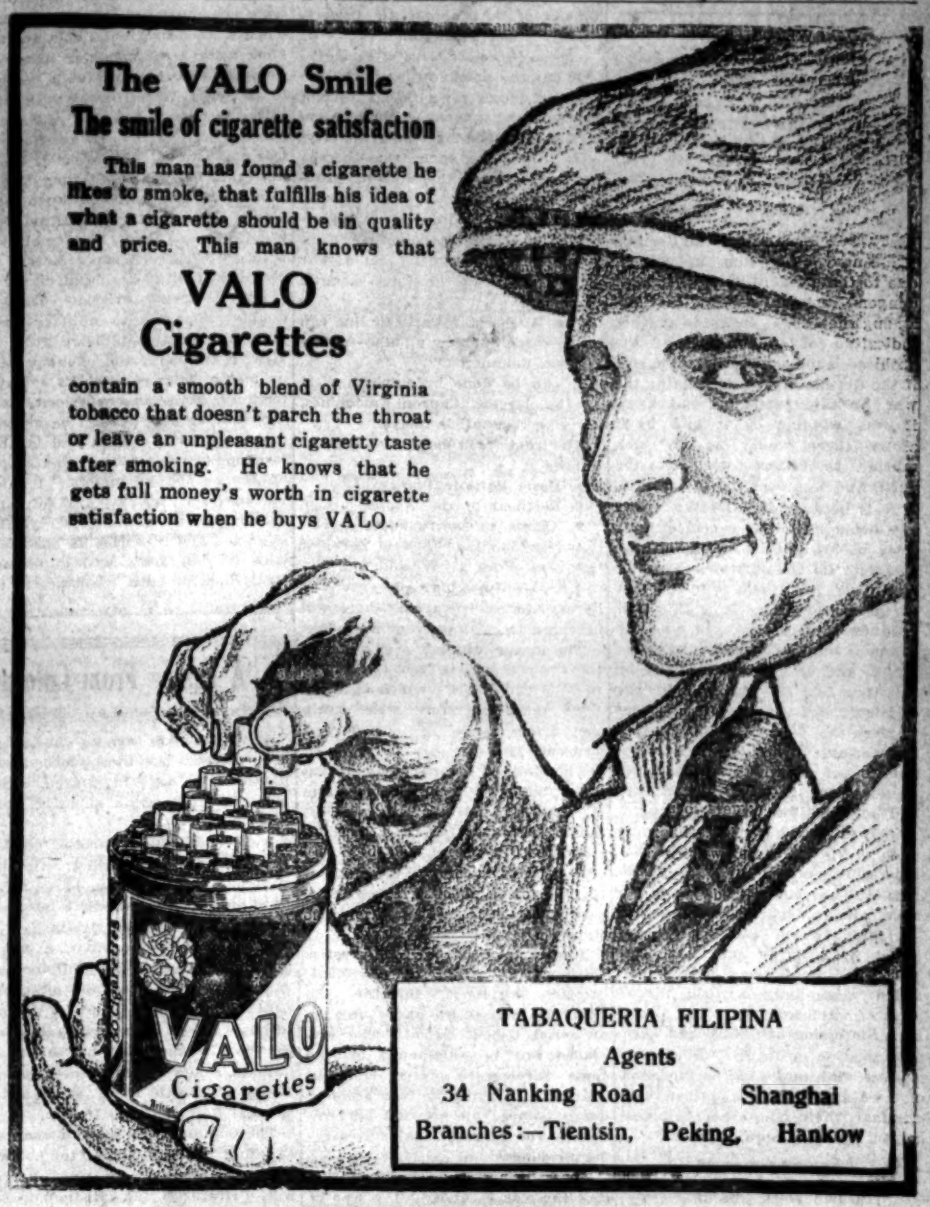
The VALO Smile

The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigaretty taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.



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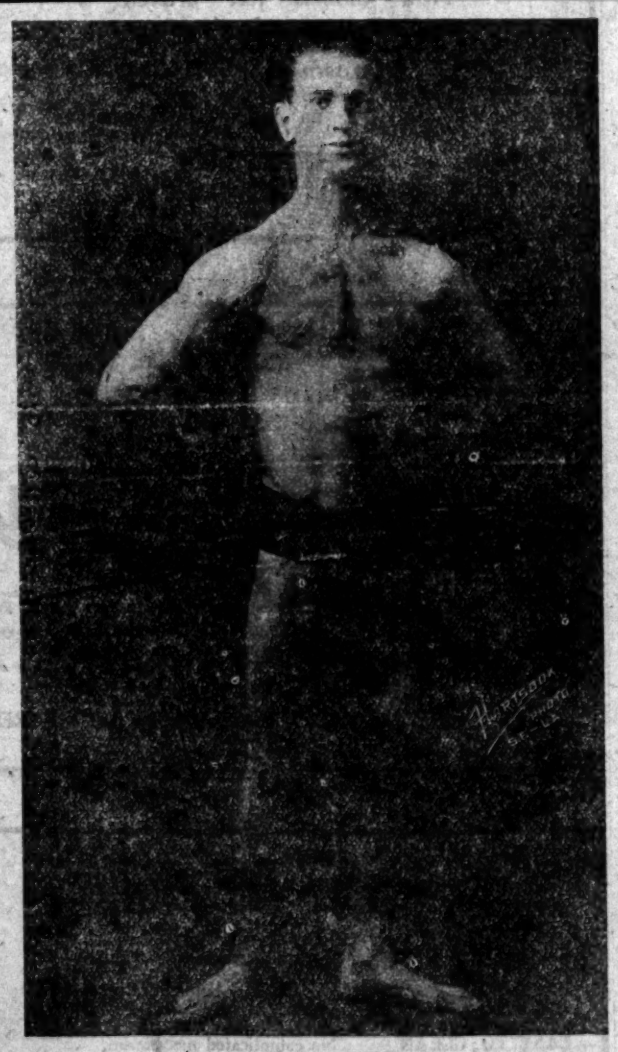

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Extraordinary Attraction

IVAN BANKOFF

The World's Celebrated Dancer

AIMEE MAYNARD Australia's Beautiful Dainty Dancer

and the

POWERFUL WORLD DRAMA

"THE LUST OF AGES"

An Excellent Interpretation, both for Beauty and Direction, of an Absorbingly Interesting Story, which is a Mixture of Fancy and Reality.

MATINEE, TODAY at 4.30 p.m.
SHOWING
"THE BARRIER"

MATINEE, On SUNDAY, 20th, at 3.15 p.m.
SHOWING
"THE LUST OF AGES"

Showing on
January 20th, 21st and 22nd
In Six Parts

"THE MORMON MAID"

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather. Fresh to strong monsoon along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 19, 1918

U-Boat Crews In Mutiny

ANOTHER mutiny in the German navy, this time apparently due to the extraordinary hardships, dangers and actual loss of life among the U-boat crews, is another indication of the failure of the ruthless submarine campaign, for if the German navy was winning the war by this campaign and knew it was winning by it and by it alone, there would be no such mutiny to record, whatever the perils and whatever the loss of life.

It is because the German crews are being made to sacrifice their lives uselessly in a campaign the complete failure of which becomes more evident to them as to the rest of the world daily—it is this that produces the mutiny. It must be common knowledge throughout the length and breadth of Germany by this time that the launching of the criminal and murderous U-boat warfare that brought America into the war and turned the friendly republics of South America into enemies was the decisive military and political blunder of the war.

Why does the von Tirpitz gang keep it up? Simply because that blustering gang of pirates is trembling in its boots and afraid to acknowledge that the undersea campaign, which was bitterly opposed by a large and influential section of the German people, has failed. Abandonment of this illegal form of warfare at this time would be a confession of failure and such a confession probably would precipitate the long-awaited uprising of the German people against their criminal, their lying and their dishonest and dishonorable rulers.

Down With Bosnia!

(New York Times)

WHY is it that these pacifists always turn such a cruel and uncompromising face toward the victims of German and Austrian oppression? Why are the enslaved peoples whom those Powers have stricken down the only ones with whom pacifists have no sympathy? Here is Senator La Follette converted at last to war, willing to vote for the declaration of hostilities against Austria-Hungary, but on one condition—the Bosnians and Herzegovinians must be doomed forever to Austrian rule, and America must set her foot on the appealing faces they are beginning to raise from the dust. Austria-Hungary, in time of peace and in violation of treaties, suddenly seized those provinces in 1908 and incorporated them in her "ramshackle empire;" and there they must remain.

The United States must declare that it will be no party to any attempt to rescue them. Other nations who undertake that rescue must understand that they do it against the frown of America. Other nations may go about the work of liberating the victims of aggression and despotism, but that is no part for America, and we alone of the Allies must set our faces sternly against it. So declares Senator La Follette, the converted pacifist, ready now to make war provided that in it we do nothing for the cause of liberty.

He was absent from the Senate Chamber when the vote for war was taken, but if he had been there, he says, he would have voted for it, provided only it was so amended as to declare also against liberty for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He had drafted the amendment, which provided that the United States was against depriving "the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary of title to, or the control of, any territory which was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or possessions." Why this bitter and unrelenting pacifistic hostility to Bosnia and Herzegovina? What have they ever done to the proletariat?

Yet, if he can be the personification of remorseless vengeance to Bosnia and Herzegovina, to Istria, to Rumanian Transylvania, and to the other little peoples longing for freedom from Austrian despotism, there is a gentle, a kindly side to Senator La Follette. He is not hard and unrelenting toward everybody. That kindness which the stolen peoples seek from him in vain he turns toward their oppressor; he is stern and uncompromising with Bosnia, but he is benignant toward Austria-Hungary.

Aerial Voyages Soon Across The Atlantic

Well-Known Italian Inventor Says General Pershing's Reports Could Be Brought To President Wilson In Forty-Eight Hours—Airplanes vs. U-Boats

By Giovanni Caproni

Creator of the Caproni Air Cruisers and Battleplanes

(From December Issue of Flying)

It is quite possible to deliver General Pershing's reports to President Wilson and President Wilson's orders to General Pershing by air in forty-eight hours for each trip—thereby not only solving the difficult problems created by the U-boat menace, but also cutting down the time required to transmit communications from Washington to the seat of war to a fraction of the time required at present.

The Washington-Paris air line can be operated in a few months—surely by next Summer.

It can be done by employing six of the largest Caproni machines, carrying the mail in relays.

The route will have five legs, as follows:

1. From Paris to Portugal.
2. Portugal to the Azores.
3. Azores to Newfoundland.
4. Newfoundland to New York.
5. New York to Washington.

A separate machine and crew will be used for each leg, and there will be one machine and crew in reserve.

The longest distance over water in this route is the leg from the Azores to St. John's, N. F., which is about 1,195 miles, therefore well within the flying range of our largest Caproni.

The time of the trip may be cut down further by flying straight from the Azores to Paris, which is a distance of about 1,150 miles, without stopping in Portugal.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the mail will be much safer carried by airplanes than carried by ships.

The same U-boats that terrorize ships will be afraid of the mail-carrying airplanes, therefore the mail line will at the same time be an aerial U-boat patrol. The airplanes can be summoned by the ships' wireless to protect ships in distress. Carrying a few 5-pound depth bombs will not add appreciably to the cargo of the mail-carrying airplanes.

There is nothing new in stating that the war is, above all, a war of material. The principle among the Allies is: We must produce more than the enemy. It is time that this principle was completed by its corollary: It is necessary also that the enemy's production diminish. Is this possible? Yes, and it depends upon us, the Allies.

War materials are produced in thousands of workshops, but they are almost all tributaries of three or four immense industrial centers. If we paralysed these centers—which in Germany are to be found on the banks of the Rhine, in Westphalia, at Munich, &c., and in Austria, in the outskirts of Vienna and Budapest—we would create a crisis, perhaps a decisive crisis, in the production of arms and munitions. This is possible, thanks to the great progress of aviation.

A single large triplane of 900 horse-power can transport and drop 1,500 kilograms of explosives on Essen, 2,181 kilograms on Pola, and 1,300 kilograms on Vienna. It is easy to form an idea of the capabilities of a fleet of 200 or 300 triplanes by simple multiplication.

Aerial warfare, as I see it, has three phases: The first is the one I have just referred to; the others are the destruction of the enemy's naval bases and the bombardment of his rear.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the obstacle to allied shipping created by the enemy submarines. It is also useless to repeat that the means so far employed to combat the submarines have not proved equal to their task. You cannot extirpate a swarm of wasps by going after the wasps one by one; you extirpate them by destroying the nest. Similarly, we shall never triumph over the enemy's submarine fleet by chasing isolated submarines at sea, but we shall attain our object by destroying their bases.

Coming to the third phase of the war in the air, it is evident that if we force the enemy by repeated bombardments to remove his aviation centers far behind the front we shall assure greater tranquility for the allied fronts and territories. This is equally true as regards periods when the battle rages and when matters are quiet. As a matter of fact, airplanes can destroy bridges, roads, railways, concentration camps, munition depots, &c., in such a way as to hinder, if not to render impossible, the arrival of reserves and supplies of food and material.

Hitherto an exaggerated importance has been attached to air duels. We forget, alas, that the war is not a duel. On the other hand minor importance has been attached to numerically strong raids against the enemy's bases. Why? Because they have been undertaken on too small a scale, and the results obtained almost never strike popular imagination. It was the same with respect to artillery. We ran away with ourselves as regards the "75" at the expense of the "350." In aviation we lost our way behind the small chasing machine, without paying attention to the heavy bombardment airplane. When will it be realised that if a fortress cannot be demolished with a "75" neither can a factory be demolished with chasing airplanes?

Bombardment aviation has a double importance, military and political. From a military point of view, it can carry the offensive into no matter what part of the enemy's territory, for it has a superiority over the artillery in having a greater range than the cannon and is able to drop its projectiles at a distance of 400 or 500 kilometers. It also possesses greater rapidity of fire. Finally, there are no intervening obstacles, and it carries its observers with it. An army with numerous squadrillias of large airplanes at its disposition can, therefore, claim to possess a formidable heavy artillery.

From a political point of view, aviation is the menacing liet of the army, which carries the war into territory where life is peaceful but where the people prepare defensive and offensive means, and in this way it accomplishes the work of disorganisation and demoralisation.

It is necessary for the Allies to have huge bombing air fleets. It is this aviation, these fleets of 200 or 300 large airplanes, each capable of transporting 1,000 or 2,000 kilograms of explosives to drop on workshops, naval bases, roads, bridges, enemy reserves, to hinder production, to exterminate the submarines, to disorganise the supply services of food, men, and material, which will hasten the victorious end of the war.

The year 1914 was the year of the Marne, 1915 was the year of Italy's entry into the war, 1916 was the year of Verdun, 1917 was the year of British effort and American intervention. May 1918 be the year of aviation—that is to say, the year of victory!

A Fellow From Colorado -:- By Damon Runyon

Down a jungle path on old Luzon, over there in the Philippines, there moved one day, in March some nineteen years ago, a singular little procession.

Two half-naked Chinese coolies were carrying a stretcher. On the stretcher was the long, loose form of a man who appeared to be, and, in fact, was, in dire straits.

There had been a bit of a scrap up ahead between some Filipino insurrectors and a couple of companies of the First Colorado Volunteers. One of the companies, by the way, commanded by the then Captain, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Ewing E. Booth, Chief of Staff to General Bell at Camp Upton.

The Colorado men made a charge. Breezing along, elbow to elbow, with his comrades in this charge was Private H. E. Redmond, of Denver.

Private Redmond suffered from a slight impediment in speech. He stuttered. As he galloped o'er the lea toward the hostile Filipinos, to the musical accompaniment of a jangling bayonet scabbard and canteen, Private Redmond was moved to labored speech.

"It's huh-huh-hot as huh-hah-hot," he began, but he never quite finished the sentence.

A Mauser bullet wandering through the tropical air, seeking a haven of rest, noted Private Redmond's open mouth and popped right in, immediately thereafter popping right out again at a point somewhat removed from the place of entry.

Down went Private Redmond.

A doctor came along and made cursory examination.

"Shot through the mouth," he said. "Bullet penetrated his palate and came out the back of the head—so. Can't live! Not a chance!"

* * * *

The solemn stretcher bearers came forward and bundled Private Redmond on their litter. Then they started back for the rear, treading their way through the jungle and this was the procession with which our story opens.

The road was rough and, anyway, the stretcher bearers were none too tender and considerate of their burden. They were anxious to get as far away as possible from those whining bullets back yonder. From time to time they stumbled.

Suddenly they were startled by a noise from the man on the stretcher. Gazing at him, they were amazed to find him gesticulating for them to set him down. Private Redmond was an unlovely object with his face swathed in bloody first aid bandages, and a fearsome one, too, so they quickly obeyed.

Then Private Redmond motioned for one of them to approach him. Tremblingly the coolie advanced to the side of the stretcher. Private Redmond, by signs, that he was to turn around, facing the other way.

When he finally had the coolie adjusted to his satisfaction Private Redmond reached one foot off the stretcher and deftly kicked the bearer where it would do the most good.

This accomplished, he motioned the astounded Celestials to resume their journey. There was no more stumbling. Private Redmond made the balance of the trip to the rear in ease.

There the doctors looked at him again and swore he could not live. They sent him to the hospital, but it was evident from their manner that they felt it was a waste of time.

* * *

A few days later, in Manila, a man who knew Private Redmond well was passing a restaurant. Glancing in he saw, seated on a stool at a counter, none other than Private Redmond.

The wounded man still had his face covered with bandages, but he was lifting the lower end to expose part of his mouth and then shoving into the cavity charges of hot cakes. So the man says, anyway, and Private Redmond has never denied the story.

Strangely enough, when Private Redmond had fully recovered from his wound, it was discovered that he no longer stuttered!

And what became of him? Wait!

The other day Joe Timmons, staff correspondent of the Los Angeles, Cal., Examiner, was at Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., writing of the troops there, and he gave considerable attention to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry, which was organised in Colorado.

He mentioned that Bill Folsom, the old Dartmouth coach, who went to practise law in Colorado, is a first lieutenant in G. Company, and then he stated, casually enough, that H. E. Redmond is first lieutenant of I Company.

It is that same Redmond—once Private!

There he is, back in the service again.

* * *

They've got a color sergeant in that same regiment by the name of Hegwer—H. H. Hegwer. He had two brothers killed over in Manila, and in a fight at a place called Paranaque he himself was hit by a bullet which ripped away his Adam's apple.

The doctors were almost as pessimistic about Hegwer as they were about Redmond, but one of them took the breastbone of a chicken and made a new Adam's apple for the soldier.

The wound had dropped Hegwer's head over to one side, and after he got home he had to wear braces for years. He was drawing a pension from the Government when this war came on, and he waived his pension and fought his way back into the service again.

These two are fair types of the spirit that animates the Western volunteer. There are a bunch of them down at Mineola right now, forming the Colorado artillery; younger, of course, today than Redmond or Hegwer, but the same sort—just the same.

Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow me to announce to the Community through the medium of your paper that the proceeds from the races for the New Year Cups amount to $4,000.

The Stewards have apportioned this sum as follows:

For the—	
Mesopotamia Comforts Fund.	$2,500
Wounded Australasians Fund.	1,160
British Red Cross Society....	290
Shanghai Wounded Fund....	50
	$4,000

In making the above disbursements, the Stewards bore in mind the wishes of those who kindly contributed to the receipts, and their donations have been applied to the Funds they particularly named.

In conclusion, I would extend the Stewards' grateful thanks to all who supported the races.

Yours faithfully,
W. S. Jackson,
Chairman,
Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, January 18, 1918.

Shaw And The New Satire

Mr. Williams is the author of "And So They Were Married," a play which has frequently been likened to the Shavian. Under the title of "Why Marry?" it is now being acted in Chicago.

By Jesse Lynch Williams

The classic satirists used to have fun with human nature. The modern satirist has fun with human institutions, a more difficult and more important thing to do. More difficult because people don't like to think about institutions, more important because "you can't change human nature," but you can change human institutions.

By the way, you have noticed that the people who love to say, with an interesting air of originality, "you can't change human nature," which, incidentally, has changed more than anything in the world since the world began as primordial ooze—these very people are always the most angered and alarmed when you suggest changing institutions. That would seem to make human progress rather difficult, would it not? You see, you can say anything you like about human nature, malign it, curse it, boot it up and down the decalogue. You'll be applauded for that. "How true to life!" they tell you, "I know some one just like that." It is always some one else, of course. But just lay hands on Things as They Are, even with the amiable intention of improving them, and you'll find you have laid your hands on a hornet's nest.

It is more popular and comfortable to blame all social defects on individual delinquincy because God made human nature and man made human institutions. Consequently we revere the latter. They are sacred. Hands off. Well, I suppose it is natural to be prejudiced in favor of one's own creations. There is excellent precedent for it. Even God, we are reliably informed, complacently pronounced his own creation "all very good," and rested on the Seventh Day.

Shaw? Of course, Shaw is the great exponent of the new satire. You might call him, by the way, the creator of that. When you look at him as a new satirist you see all there is to the "perversity of the enigmatic Bernard Shaw." No, not quite all. He's Irish. But there is nothing enigmatic about him. He is a Puritan as Chesterton called him, a rigorous Puritan with a modern social consciousness, instead of an old-fashioned individualistic conscience, combined with Irish belligerence and the most efficient sense of humor in the world with the exception of Anatole France's.

Everywhere Shaw is showing up "human nature"; if you look close, you will see that he means you to "go high up" and see the social state of affairs that has produced the foible or obliquity of the individual portrayed.

That is why "Mrs. Warren's Profession" was indignantly whisked off the stage by the same city administration which allowed "The Soul Kiss" and similar salaciousness to run all season. Mrs. Warren was a prostitute, but instead of cursing her for a scarlet woman in the orthodox way he showed up the social and economic conditions that produced and perpetuate her profession. Naturally the city government did not like it. So they stopped that piece and let "The Girl from the Moulin Rouge" play to full houses of young men. In other words, any writing that discourages the most ancient profession in the world is discountenanced. Any writing that encourages that profession is countenanced.

The rising generation, with its modern boldness in ideas and the expression thereof, takes to Shaw like a duck to water, but its perplexed parents look on from the banks of conservatism with quizzical wonder or alarm. They don't know what it is all about. They were brought up to believe in individual salvation. But these kids are getting the idea that you can't cure social defects by individual treatment. I don't know where they get it, but they've got it. The more intelligent ones, I mean. They talk about "social consciousness" and the "racial sense"; sometimes even know what it means. It's a new language to those reared in the Victorian period, and the new satire is an "enigma." It's amusing to listen to them explain Shaw as merely a witty farceur, a clever, self-advertising buffoon. "That fellow Shaw"—you have heard them say this with an indulgently instructive manner—"he merely turns things upside down and then laughs. Anything looks ridiculous upside down." He can't fool them, you see. "Why, he's not serious about anything—even his own doctrines." It must be wonderful to be able to see through people that way, in a single glance.

Of course, Shaw is the most serious person writing English drama. He wants so seriously to make the world see the truth about itself that he makes it laugh to accomplish that design. It is the only way he could possibly have accomplished it. There is nothing the world hates to see more than the truth, and nothing it hates to do more than to think. Shaw makes us think despite ourselves. He makes us recognise the truth in a blast of wit before we have time to dodge it.

I am not saying that he always tells the truth. He is not particularly interested in telling it, but he is interested in making us see it, a more difficult and important thing to do. He will exaggerate, prevari-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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AND-- ER-A ?????
MY MAN- YOUR PATRIOTISM IS WONDERFUL- YOU CAN JOIN MY REGIMENT WITH OUT AN EXAMINATION-
I KNOW- BUT DON'T YOU THINK I'M A LITTLE CRAZY?
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Do You Believe In Presentiments? By Garrett P. Serviss

Do you believe that a person dying could cause a near friend or relative to feel a presentiment? To state my question more clearly: A few weeks ago a very dear friend, while motoring through the country, met with an accident. My friend's skull was fractured and he lay unconscious for over twelve hours before death came. It happened at night, but the next day I had the most depressed feeling I have ever experienced, and I did not learn of my friend's demise until I reached home that night. I had had no other cares to create the disturbing depression, and, therefore, the belief of the presentiment has never left me. Have you any ideas in this disconcerting direction? L. B.

In the war that is just opening for us it is probable that there may be many cases of great but unnecessary distress of mind caused by a belief in "presentiments" like that described above, and I should be glad to do anything in my power to diminish, however, slightly, the influence of such misleading ideas.

In parents and wives whose dearest ones are across the ocean, on the fighting line, accept gloomy thoughts and "depressed feelings" for occult tokens and assurances of death mysteriously conveyed by means unknown to universal human experience, think of the heartaches thus gratuitously invited. In such circumstances as those which now surround us we should not only sternly repress all superstitious feelings, but we should demand what would amount to mathematical demonstration of any pretended or suspected revelation of knowledge unattainable by our ordinary senses. Now is the time of all times to be on guard against such things.

Let "L. B." analyse his or her habitual moods and observe how far they give any real evidence of a revelatory character. They may reveal the existence of internal disorders, but nothing else. "L. B." avers that on the occasion described "the most depressed feeling I have ever experienced" came upon him; but the ordinary workings of the mind suggest that this may be an exaggerated impression, strengthened by afterthought, for the sudden news of the friend's death following upon a period of mental depression would naturally deepen the sense of that depression in the very act of recalling it to memory.

Even if it were the only depressed feeling that "L. B." ever experienced (and so much as that is not claimed), its lack of definiteness would deprive it of validity as a presentiment. It is not even asserted that any thought of the dying person was present in the mind. But if there had been such a thought, what then? It would have proved nothing, and for this reason: The records of supposed presentiments, such as those gathered by the Society for Psychical Research, show cases in which very definite impressions of the death of absent friends, sometimes accompanied by dream visions, have turned out to be groundless.

But when we take into account the thousands of ever-changing impressions that pass over our minds like alternate sunshine and shadow, and the tendency of the mind when a shadow lies upon it to brood over absent friends, especially if those friends are known to be in situations of danger, we have a sufficient explanation for an occasional coincidence between presentiment and reality, without imagining that there has been any occult interchange of intelligence.

The belief in omens and presentiments is probably an inherited tendency, which has come down to us from the gloomy days of forest and cave life, when the human mind was climbing above the level of common anthropoid intelligence. It has all the earmarks of non-reason, characteristic of purely emotional natures.

Some people literally walk in the midst of mysteries all their lives, seeing miracles where more observant and logical persons find nothing out of the ordinary course of nature. I have known persons of excellent and open heart and disposition who were always surrounded by omens, who never looked for the real causes of unusual occurrences, showing no more capacity for investigation or the use of reason in such cases than a child would have done, but exhibiting, wherever emotion and not reason was appealed to, a degree of simple credulity pitiable to look upon. Yet such persons often possess good mental powers of the kind that makes for shrewdness and success in the ordinary occupations of life.

If you tried to persuade them that it was good business to buy lottery tickets because one in a thousand draws a big prize, they would laugh at you, and yet if among a thousand dreams they find one which "comes true" they forget the 999 failures and believe that they have had a supernatural forewarning.

Remember that if you keep on imagining ill and nourishing presentiments of death and disaster, the time is almost sure to come when an apparent fulfilment of your premonitions will occur. But, in the meanwhile, you will have suffered years of dread and anxiety, invited by yourself, without cause or justification.

Famous Violinist Talks on Tone-making

Success with the violin depends in great measure on the performer's having a native knack at handling the bow, according to Efrem Zimbalist, who, in the course of his appearances as recital player and as soloist with orchestra, has proved himself to have especial authority on questions of tone and technique. Violin honors are far more easily won, he says, by a player who has a natural talent for bowing than by a player who has not such talent and who is obliged, in order to overcome his want of it, to resort to cleverness.

"Elegance of the bow," he declared, "is usually a gift for which the artist can claim no credit. Ability to manage the bow in a way to bring out a full tone can be acquired by study only up to a certain point. Although some great violinists have had trouble with the bow and have attained a mastery of it after a shrewd manner of their own, their experience does not change the situation. We may confidently say, just the same, that a good bow is an endowment with which training has very little to do. And while a good bow and a consequent large volume of tone depend on a knack which the player has to start with, they do not in the least depend on physical strength, since a man of great muscular power may have a weak tone, while a man of insignificant bodily frame may have a loud tone.

"It is all in the wrist. It is not in the upper part of the arm, where it perhaps seems to many persons to be. The right way of bowing is for the player to give the upper part of the arm as little as possible to do. The action of the wrist makes the tone; and even there strength is not the consideration. As for training, that, as I have said, has but a moderate influence, contributing perhaps two-thirds of the whole result."

Having thus noted his views on the part that the bow arm has in violin playing, as producing the tone, the artist made brief parallel comment on the left hand and the problems of the finger-board, remarking: "Finger technique divides itself into the natural and the mechanical kinds. The player who has natural ability with his left hand performs well after a fair amount of practice, and he develops rapidly. On the contrary, the player who has not this ability achieves his object only by doing much hard work, and then by doing more; and invariably the one who has a natural technique gives greater pleasure to listeners than one who has a made technique."

The violinist did not for a moment maintain that a player, just because he may be endowed with facile wrist and fingers, can win the approval of listeners for his performances. Playing must have inspiration, he noted; otherwise, capacity for tone production and ability at execution come to nothing.

Going into the subject of interpretation, "We may look at it in so many ways!" he remarked. "One way of thinking, interpretation is what the individual artist may choose to make it; while another way of thinking, it is something fundamental and invariable, regardless of the performer. Take the works of Haydn, Beethoven and Brahms, for example. They belong in a certain frame and cannot be taken out of that frame by any interpreter, no matter how sure of himself he may be. Performing them is like reciting scenes from Shakespeare. There is a base of tradition which the artist must recognise and on which he must stand. But take pieces by composers of today and the case is different. With them no tradition exists; and the performer's success in presenting them is only a question of his getting his hearers to accept his views.

"In all our comparisons of old with new works, we have to bear in mind that the old ones were written simply and must accordingly be kept simple; while modern ones are complex in conception and structure, and on that account give the interpreter wide scope. We shall always be on the side of safety if we remember that the interpretation must stay within the composer's idea, and we shall protect our own independence if we remember that it does not have to be kept in a fixed groove. At least 100 interpretations, I should say, are possible for the Beethoven violin concerto, all of them respectful to the composer's meaning.

"So the performer, while acknowledging his obligation to the composer, can always put something of himself into his playing; he can admit the composer's right to individuality and at the same time he can express his own individuality. The great thing for him to do is to change himself with each piece he presents. He must get into the mood in which the composer wrote."

In regard to moods, the violinist was inclined to disapprove of the nationalistic mood which has characterised much composition of modern times. He said that he respected the nationalistic spirit in music but that he did not thoroughly like it. "Nationalism in composition," he commented, "is a pleasant enough thing, though it does not belong to world literature. The writings of Bach and Beethoven are of the world and not of Germany alone. And for that reason they interest hearers profoundly. On the other hand, the writings of Rimsky-Korsakoff, being strictly Russian in spirit, evoke an interest that hardly goes beyond curiosity.

"It is with pieces of music as with pictures. The message of some of them goes outside the country which produced them, while the message of others stays right at home Nationalism in art, according to my opinion, is wrong. It may have brought a good deal of charming music into existence, but it has fostered feelings that have not been beneficial."

Shaw And The New Satire

(Continued from Page 6)

cate, or even lie, if by so doing he can make you tell the truth to yourself.

Shaw is a product and an expression of what we are pleased to call "this scientific age," meaning a period of civilisation where the world has the equipment and, to some extent, the resolution to see things as they are, not as we have been told to believe they are.

And he has the defects as well as the qualities of "the scientific spirit." He is a tonic and a stimulus to those who resent "Verboten" signs along the free paths of thought, because he impudently pulls off the masks from the owlish faces of tradition and authority. But he illustrates the limitations of the scientific attitude in his sophomoric refusal to acknowledge the existence of the things that cannot be seen and felt and demonstrated and tabulated.

He intellectualises everything. He even intellectualises the love of man for woman. His men acknowledge that they can't do without the female of the species, but they don't seem much pleased about it. They merely talk and talk and talk about it. His women acknowledge that they want to breed and rear babies, but they don't seem to care much about the rest of it. There is nothing in Shaw to show that he knows what it means for a man and a woman to want each other.

There is nothing in Shaw to show that he knows much of anything about the things of the spirit, the things which science has not succeeded in card-cataloguing—as yet. What a man knows is, and probably always will be, but a small segment of what he believes. What a man believes must, and always will be, the determining factor of conduct. What he can prove is merely an accomplice or a handicap to action.

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Banks	
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Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 290 B.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$265
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$125 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s. B.
Shanghai Tug (c)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 97½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
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E-wo	Tls. 170
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
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International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118 B.
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Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
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Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.80 B.
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Ayer Tawah	Tls. 27 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 S.
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@ 72.3=Mex.	$139.57
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	72.00
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate Tls.	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls.	260
Bar Silver Tls.	44½
Copper Cash per tael	1790
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4d.=Tls.	4.61
exch. @ 72.3=Mex.	$6.38
Peking Bar Tls.	260
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	44⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/4
London	Demand	4/4⅛
India	T.T.	297
Paris	T.T.	592
Paris	Demand	593
New York	T.T.	103½
New York	Demand	103¾
Hongkong	T.T.	99½
Japan	T.T.	50
Batavia	T.T.	234

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/6d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/6⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/6⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/6⅛d.
Paris	4 m/s.	620
New York	L/C.	107
New York	D/P.	107½

Customs House Exchange Rates
For January

Hk. Tls.	4.09 @ 4/4½		£1
"	1 @ 599 =	Francs	6.67
"	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.44
"	0.86 @ 104½	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 49½	Yen	2.25
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.67
"	1 @ 1.150	Roubles	12.91
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 18, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

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Transactions

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London, December 3.—"East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy."

This official announcement was made tonight.

With the surrender or dispersal of the few surviving forces in East Africa the German Empire loses the last, largest, and most valuable of its oversea possessions. Of these possessions, having a total area of 1,027,820 square miles, German East Africa accounts for 384,180 square miles; of their total population of 25,000 whites and 15,000,000 natives, German East Africa accounts for 15,000 whites and 8,000,000 natives.

The last of Germany's foreign dependencies to fall to the Allies is 180,000 square miles larger than the empire in Europe. Its revenues in 1914 were $4,127,500, and it expenditures were $5,942,500; its imports amounted to $15,000,000, and is exports to $9,150,000. Rich mineral mines, the exact nature of which is not yet known, exist in the territory, whose partly developed wealth consists so far of rubber, copra, ivory, coffee, and wax. Its potential wealth is estimated in billions. In 1912, 1,034 vessels, totaling 1,913,743 tons, entered the various ports, whose chief connections before the war were only with Zanzibar and Germany.

Two months before the beginning of the war a railroad more than 700 miles long was completed through the center of the possession from the Indian Ocean to Lake Tanganyika, where it was destined to tap the limitless resources of the Belgian Congo and Central Africa generally, which it brings weeks nearer to the European markets. This road now will certainly connect with the All-British Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, in course of rapid construction, and which Germany had refused to permit to pass through her colony.

Other Colonies Germany Lost

How and when Germany lost her other dependencies in this war, together with some data concerning their characteristics, is told as follows:

Togoland, captured by Franco-British force August 26, 1914; area, 33,700 square miles. In 1914 estimated revenue $875,000 and expenditures $1,045,000. In 1913 imports were valued at 10,600,000 marks and exports at 9,100,000 marks.

German Samoa, captured by a New Zealand expedition August 30, 1914; area 1,000, (Savaii and Upolu.) In 1914 estimated revenue $2,975,000 and expenditures $3,450,000. In 1913 imports valued at 5,700,000 marks and exports at 5,300,000 marks.

German New Guinea, consisting of Kaiser Wilhelm's Island, (70,000 square miles;) Bismarck Archipelago, (20,000 square miles,) captured by an Australian expedition September 11, 1914. Imports 5,872,000 marks and exports 5,041,000.

Caroline, Solomon, Marshal Islands, captured by the Japanese October 7, 1914; area 10,500 square miles. Revenue estimated at $525,000 and expenditures at $957,500.

Kiaochow surrendered to a Japanese and British forces, former taking precedence, November 7, 1914; area 200 square miles. Revenue for 1914 estimated at 8,060,000 marks and expenditures at 18,410,000. In 1912 imports valued at 121,254,000 marks, and exports at 79,640,000.

German Southwest Africa was captured by General Botha with the Union of South Africa troops, July 9, 1915; area 322,450 square miles. In 1914, estimated revenue, $5,875,000, and expenditure, $10,085,000. In 1913, imports valued at 43,400,000 marks, and exports at 70,300,000 marks.

The Cameroon was completely occupied by a Franco-British force February 18, 1916; area, 300,000 square miles. In 1914, estimated revenue $2,827,500, and expenditure, $4,315,000. In 1913, imports valued at 34,600,000 marks, and exports at 29,100,000 marks.

No German foreign dependency, not even German Southwest Africa, has revealed such a thorough preparation for the great war as German East Africa. Although the white force consisted of only three regiments, there had been organized, armed, and drilled a native Arab and negro force of 50,000 under white officers. Over 100 Krupp 77 millimeter field pieces had been imported, together with several hundred machine guns and quantities of barbed wire, engineering implements and munitions of all sorts. Finally, a great wireless station had ben erected in the Kilimanjaro, which, via the station at Togoland on the other side of the continent, could communicate with Berlin.

So elaborate had been the German preparations that the Allies could do little during the first year of the war. With the conquest of German Southwest Africa completed, however, the army of the Union of South Africa, was released and preparations were made to reduce the vast territory by investing its most populous and civilised regions.

To Generals Botha and Smuts, assisted by British, Belgian, and Portuguese Staff officers, is due the comprehensive plan of offense which has finally been crowned with victory. The army of the Union of South Africa was sent by water from Cape Town to Mombasa, on the British East African coast, the terminus of the railway which runs southeast, almost parallel with the frontier, from Port Florence on Victoria Nyanza. These troops, who numbered 25,000 white veterans, were under the command of General Jan Christian Smuts.

In the middle of December, 1916, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, relieved in the previous July by his own request, from the command of one of the six British armies under Sir John French in Flanders, was sent out to take supreme command. Ill-health, however, soon compelled him to give up, and the chief command was again offered to General Smuts, who accepted it, with the rank of Temporary Lieutenant General.

General Smuts, born in 1876, was educated at Stellenbosch and Christ's College, Cambridge. By profession he is a lawyer; as one of the Boer leaders against the British in 1890 he revealed great military talent, which was later shown in the manner he helped to put down the Boer rebellion in the Transvaal and in the victorious campaign under General Botha in German South West Africa. He was then Minister of Defense in the Union and Colonial Secretary to the Transvaal.

Sir Horace had done little beyond consolidating his forces along the northern frontier and attempting to drive the Germans from positions they had actually secured in British territory near the Port Florence-Mombasa Railway, in the vicinity of Moshi.

The plans finally put into execution by General Smuts consisted of three columns operated by himself from the Port Florence-Mombasa Railway, (1,) against Kondoa Irangi, a highway junction 85 miles north of the Central Railway; (2) against Wilhelmetal and the Moshi-Tanga Railway, and (3) against the Nguru Hills section, between Kondoa Irangi and the coast.

The ultimate objective of these columns was to be the Central Railway. Meanwhile, a Belgian column under General Tombeur was to operate southeast from the Belgian Congo and gain possession of the western end of the Central Railway, and later form a junction with a column under General Northey, which would advance from Rhodesia northward, recovering the northern shores of Lake Nyasa and covering the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika and the territory between them. The Portuguese were to hold the line of the Rovuma River in the southeast. The fleet was to assist the land forces in capturing the coast towns.

These plans have been carried out, integrally, though their execution took far longer than was ever dreamed of and involved heavy losses in men from fever and dysentery. Smuts himself, a few months ago, when the campaign had been virtually won and the Germans split up into guerilla bands, was stricken down with fever and had to return to the Cape. He is now a member of the War Council in London.

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. in their report for the week ending January 17, write as follows:—

Local Market.—A fairly free lot of buying goes on and goods are being taken away from the custody of the importers, but they appear to do little more than change their resting place in Shanghai and the name of their owner to that of a Bank. In other words, the Chinese are undoubtedly buying goods and waiting for a rise after the passing of China New Year. Their purchases are not going into consumption so that when stocks have been ascertained a great deal of allowance will have to be made for supplies that are in Chinese hands. They have now the chance to buy goods at auction and pay for them at the end of February, and this year there will be an interval of three weeks at New Year, during which no sales will be held.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received from their Singapore Agents the following telegram in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore on January 16.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $96 per picul equivalent to 2s. 0¼d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $104 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2¼d. in London.

Market steady closed at best, offered 843 tons sold 469 tons.

Hankow American War Relief Association Busy

(Central China Post)

The American War Relief Association is expecting to send to Shanghai next week, to be forwarded to the Red Cross Association in the United States, the following articles:

96 bandages ("T" and "Many-tailed")
41 suits of pyjamas
33 bed wraps
51 prs. bed socks
17 knitted sweaters
9 prs. socks.

Since the first work was not given out until about the middle of November, the ladies of the Work Committee may well congratulate themselves upon their good beginning. American women, or others interested, are reminded that work is given out and received at Mrs. Henkel's house, Rue de Paris Extension, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings and that sewing meetings are held at Mrs. Maslin's on Monday afternoon and at Mrs. Gracey's on Thursdays.

The Peddlers reported at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday last that when all chits have been paid they will have cleared $615.10 from their venture in the "War Charities Shop;" $360.40 of this is already in the hands of the Treasurer of the Association.

For the benefit of those who may not understand the relation of the Association to the American Red Cross, it may be stated that while there is no official connection between the two, our local Association sends all its contributions, whether of garments or of money, to the Red Cross by way of the central organisation in Shanghai.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 15, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.10
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Fruit		
Appricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	"	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-7
French Beans	"	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00		..	16.30	17.00	21.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00				..	21.00
Tientsin via Chinwangtao			17.00				..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin via Chinwangtao		..	17.00	..		..	
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin'tao	Tungchow	13.30		..			15 00
Foochow	Shoshu maru	12.00	12.30	..			11.30
Keelung and Foochow	do			..	..	a13.00	12.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00		..	16.30	17.00	21.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17 00	..			
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen		..	15.00	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..		21.00
Chinwantao	Proteus	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chinwangtao	Yechigo maru	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Jan. 21.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong			17.00				..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00			..	..	20 30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow			..	18.00	..	17.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kooshing	21.00	..	..	16 30	17.00	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sulyang	21.0	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..		..
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	18.00	..	..	..		17.00
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru		..		..	a20.00	19 30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21 0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	19.0	..	..	..	..	18.30
Tuesday, Jan. 22.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da. U. S. & Europe via		..	12.30	..	..	..	12.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		11.0	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Wednesday, Jan. 23.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow				18.00	..	17 30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00			..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00		..	..	..
Thursday, Jan. 24.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo		..	9.00	..	..		..

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 18	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Fenza	2679	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 18	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 18	Tsingtao	Shengking	1815	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	Tsingtao & Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 18	Hankowsete	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	do	Fensyang maru	2371	ap.	N.K.K.
18		Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1888	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kamakura Maru ..... Dec. 14
Kanagawa Maru ..... Jan. 12
For Liverpool
Hirano Maru ..... Nov. 11
Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 29
For New York
Matoppo ..... Dec. 8
For San Francisco
Colombia ..... Jan. 3
Jutlandia ..... Dec. 22
Korea Maru ..... Dec. 22
Siberia Maru ..... Jan. 7
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru ..... Dec. 29
Javary ..... Jan. 2
Mexico Maru ..... Dec. 21
For Seattle
Grayson ..... Nov. 14

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. E. C. Deckie.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. T. H. Hadley, and Mrs. P. B. Robins.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Chinwangtao:—Master Klenjenbers, Mrs. and Master Dolly, Messrs. Carney, and Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Soper.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Shoshu Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 2 p.m.

CONSIDER
the remarkable popularity of Beecham's Pills for a period extending over half a century, during which time they have been the trusted remedy in many thousands of homes for disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, and you will at once appreciate
THE SPLENDID RECORD OF
this excellent preparation. Without a doubt it has proved one of those boons constantly in demand. By taking Beecham's Pills as occasion requires and according to the directions, the organs of digestion, assimilation and excretion are kept in good order and consequently an enjoyable condition of health is the result. Life is always more of a pleasure and less of a worry to those who occasionally use
BEECHAM'S PILLS

YOUR INSURANCE
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
at lowest current rates
Yangtsze ..... Fire
Equitable ..... Fire
South British ..... Marine
New York Life ..... Life
Railway Passengers ..... Motor Car
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. 778

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Corniah Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Payz-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtan, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour la Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Kobe	Peking
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Changchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dalny	Lyons	Singapore
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kalyuen	Osaka	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA. Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Medellin	Macoris
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai
		Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shangha.
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit. Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
41, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for S'hai on Thrusday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, abou t7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, January 22.
The silk carried per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru and Kumano Maru, which sailed hence on the 11, & 13, ultimo respectively for connection with the steamer Fushimi Maru, at Kobe, arrived at New York via Great Northern Railway oon the 12, inst.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—Cloudy but fine weather in our regions. Rain in Formosa. A depression crosses the Chihli province. Southerly winds on the Northern coasts. The anticyclone keeps rather steady in the Central districts, but shows a tendency to decrease in intensity.

18.—Cloudy, but fine cold weather. Heavy hoar frost. Barometer falling.

Friday, January 18, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	769.00	769.30
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.28	30.29
Variation mm for 24h	−5.23	−4.72
Variation mm for 12h	−0.95	−0.72
Wind—Direction	NW	WNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	8	5
Wind—Miles	5.0	3.1
Temperature—Cen ...	−5°5	−0°36
Temperature—Fah ...	22.1	30.9
Humidity: co	97	81
Nebluosity 5-10	0	6
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

January 19th and 20th.

William Courtenay, Pathe Star.

The Great Gold Rooster Film
"THE RECOIL"
"THE RECOIL"
Featuring
WILLIAM COURTENAY
The Rapid-Fire Broadway Star and Success of "Kick In"
LILLIAN GREUZE
Protege of Sarah Bernhardt and toast of New York and Paris
THIS IS A RAPID-FIRE, SECRET SERVICE PLAY WITH A "PUNCH" IN IT
"We promise you a treat"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN In "THE RINK"
Charlie's feet have made millions laugh
Charlie's hat has caused countless chuckles
Charlie's cane is a magic wand for mirth
BUT CHARLIE'S SKATES SIMPLY SET YOU "ROLLING" INTO SCREAMS
HIS BEST EFFORT UP TO NOW—"We say so"

Pathe's American Gazette : Pathe's British Gazette
Popular Cinema Prices, $1.20, $1.00 and 70 cents:
MATINEE Today, January 19th, 4 p.m.
Showing Three-part drama
"THE SHE WOLF"
MATINEE Sunday, 3 p.m.
11th and 12th Episodes of
"THE FATAL RING"

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

SPECIAL ! Showing SPECIAL !!
On Saturday and Sunday 19th 20th Jan.
And Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
THOMAS H. INCE'S
(The producer of "CIVILIZATION")
GREAT MASTER-PICTURE IN 4 PARTS
"THE REWARD"
Starring BESSIE BARRISCALE
An overpowering Drama of Stage life with its fascinating Glamour and Temptations, Pictured with Vivid Realism.
Showing also
"SAN FRANCISCO, THE DAUNTLESS CITY"
and the Screaming Comedies
"A TRICKY FLUNKEY" "HAM THE DIVER"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing on Jan. 20th
DUSTIN FARNUM
in the popular play
"THE VIRGINIAN"
IN FIVE ACTS
And Other New Films

The famous submarine picture
"THE SUBMARINE EYE"
will be exhibited very shortly

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

3 Woochang Rd. (Near Chapoo Rd.)

PROGRAMME
For January 19th and 20th,

"PEPITA AND HER LOVERS"
"HOW TO BE LUCKY"
Comedy.

"A Matrimonial Martyr"
Gold Rooster Play in Five Parts
"The Soldier and the Servant"

Change of Programme
Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday
at 2.30 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	15	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
	24	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb	1	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
	5	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	19	6.00p Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Sakata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	22	6.0 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Unkuzo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	24	" Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Komano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
	26	Kobe and Osaka v. M ji	Keonga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	29	" Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	31	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb	2	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	19	4.00 Hongkong	Kiangtsai	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
	19	3.00 Takao via Foochow & Keelung	Shoshu maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	20	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
	20	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
	20	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	21	A.M. Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
	21	4.00 Hongkong	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N.Co
	21	4.00 Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
"	22	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	22	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
	24	D.L. Swatow	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
	24	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	20	3.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
	20	Changchow	Proteus	Rus.	K.M.A.
	20	Chinwangtao	Yechigo maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
	23	8.00a Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	23	9.00a Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	24	10.00a Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Kweichow	Br.	B. & S.
	25	9.00a Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	26	" Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	19	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	19	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
	20	M.N. do	Changsha	Br.	H. O. S. & Co.
	20	M.N. do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	21	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	21	M.N. do	Yohyangmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	21	M.N. do	Tungtibs	Br.	B. & S.
	21	M.N. do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
	22	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br	J. M. & Co.
	22	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	22	M.N. do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
	23	M.N. do	Tashangmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	23	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
	23	M.N. do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	24	M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
	24	M.N. do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	24	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
	25	M.N. do			

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan	18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
"	18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
	18	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
	18	Tsingtao	Nagasaki maru	3843	Jap.	Suzuki & Co	
	18	Japan	Yechigo maru	1165	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
	18	Saddle	Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	
	18	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
	18	Hankow	Tachi maru	1628	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
	18	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1878	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
			2567	Chi.		KND
		Rowuna	112			KNDW
		Hwahsah	1194	Chi.		Use
		Hwaffee	1151	Chi.		Use
Dec	18	Portland Adelbert Smith	1048	Am.	R. P. Co.	KND
Jan	16	Japan Daiya maru	1485	Jap.	M. B. Co.	TKDLW
Jan	5	Foochow Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	OD
Jan	8	Wenchow Kwangchi	514	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	YTPDW
Dec	25	Cruise Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	S p
Jan	16	Japan Rokkosan maru	1154	Jap.	M.B.K.	WW
Nov	24	Portland S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.	J.M. & Co.	OD
Dec	29	Cruise Store Nordiske	490	Dan	G.N.T. Co.	ODW
Jan	17	Japan Sakata maru	1953	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Jan	17	Dairy Shoshu maru	646	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
Jan	17	Japan Taiko maru	5 9	Jap.		KMAW
Jan	16	Hongkong Yingchow	1902	Br.	B. & S.	ONW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Jan. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, January 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Jan. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 340.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, January 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Shoshu Maru, Captain K. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Saturday, January 19, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 21, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SHATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Yechigo Maru on January 20, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus on January 20, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kweichow Capt. C. P. Cole, will levae from the French Bund on Thursday, January 24 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking, and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

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For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ..(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 4, Feb. 5

For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito, Jan. 31, Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 24, Jan. 25

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave
"SHOSHU MARU" ...(1,626 tons) Capt. K. Yamamoto, Jan. 17, Jan. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII	"	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Apr.		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
CNW/P	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Amer-b	..	..	..	
Tp	Dec. 17	Cruise	Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
PBOB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
"	..	do	Uji	Jap g-b	..	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila-Hongkong and Return
TWO WEEKS OR FOUR WEEKS
Manila Carnival Feb. 2nd to 10th.

All information regarding the above trip cheerfully given. At present rates of exchange the round trip fare G. $74.25 is less than Mex. $100.00. Round trip tickets are good for Six Months and interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail. All persons contemplating making the trip should decide at once and comply with passport regulations.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BR ANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Jan. 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, from Shanghai, Mar 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 20. MAR. 31. JUNE 11
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	———	
SADO MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Jan. 22
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 2
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 5

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 24
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 31

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 26

FOR HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Jan. 31
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Feb. 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

TIENTSIN CONFERENCE TO TAKE RADICAL STEP?

Sensational Developments In North To Come Within Fortnight, Says Chinese Press

A secret decision has been reached by the Tientsin military conference which will cause a sensation when it is carried out in the next two weeks, according to the Chinese press. The conference adjourned in Tientsin Wednesday. The representatives are now returning to their respective homes and will unanimously carry out their final decision.

President Feng and Premier Wang appear still to be working for peace as well as the union of the Peiyang party. In a private telegram to the militant Tuchuns the Chief Executive warned them against taking independent action without the endorsement of Tuchuns Li Shun of Kiangsu and Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi. General Wang Shih-chen has asked General Lu Yung-ting to sacrifice his own views for the restoration of the defunct Parliament. He says he can induce the Tuchuns to come to terms.

In response to the invitation by President Feng to be the mediator between the North and South, Gen. Tsen Chun-hsuan telegraphs that he will go to Nanking to consult Gen. Li Shun as soon as General Niu Tisung, the representative of General Lu Yung-ting, arrives at Shanghai, as he wishes to go up with him. Later they will go up to the capital.

Because of the protest of Tuchun Li Shun against the Northern troops in Pukow, Tuchun Chang Hui-chi of Shantung has consented to withdraw his troops from Chuchowfu to Tsinanfu.

The emissary of General Tan Haomin, commanding the Southern forces in Hunan, interviewed Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh and informed him that if he continues to advance on Hunan the Hunan and Kwangsi troops will have no alternative but to bombard Hankow and Wuchang.

An embryo monarchical movement inaugurated by two Mongolian prices, Teh Ling and Teh Yi, was nipped in the bud when it appeared on the Kirin-Fengtien border. Four thousand local outlaws were recruited and given modern arms. They were routed at Kungchuling, Kirin, and both the leaders have fled.

Fire Wednesday destroyed 120 houses at the Tienchao Commercial Bazaar, Peking.

Minister of Communications Tsao Ju-lin expects to leave the French Hospital today, having recovered from the injuries he sustained in an automobile accident.

The "Number One" Concubine of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu has donated the sum of $50,000 for the establishment of two Manchu Girl Schools. She says she will contribute a further sum if these prove to be successful.

At the request of the Japanese Minister the Metropolitan Police is taking a census of all the Korean residents in Peking. Koreans in Peking must register with the police at once.

SYDENHAM APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

'The Soul Of A Great People Could Not Have Found Finer Expression'

London, December 8.—The New York Times has received the following from Lord Sydenham:

"If President Wilson's address could be read by every man and woman in the Central Empires peace would be within measurable distance. Again he has shown his profound insight into the issues and the just aims of the Allies, and again in striking phrases he has set forth the eternal principles for which we are fighting.

"We seek not only to secure the rights and liberties of all peoples and reparation for the ruin of small nations that stood in the path of Prussian ambitions. Our cause, as no one has seen so clearly, is to present to the world and to write in letters of fire on the pages of history the triumph of right over wrong.

"If the giant powers of evil which many generated during many years of stealthy preparation and then let loose were to prevail, humanity would lapse into the ethics of primitive barbarism. The intolerable thing, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, or at least reduced to helplessness.

"It is for this that the Allies are shedding their best blood. It is with this aim that America is preparing to throw her whole weight into the scales of war.

"With us also there are 'men who fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation' and others more dangerous who advocate a peace based on vague formulas to be negotiated with the Government which for nearly three and a half years has perpetrated inhuman atrocities on sea and land, characteristically combining the extremes of brutality and treachery. The President, with lofty scorn, rebukes these dreamers of dreams and declares in the name of the American people that the conquest of evil can be achieved by victory alone. 'Our present task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished.'

"The times are critical. Not by arms chivalrously used, but by lying propaganda in all lands, have the present advantages of Germany been gained. The wreckage of the great Russian armies, to which the Allies trusted for the aid which would have made victory certain last Summer, and the breaking of the Italian front which is being gallantly redeemed, have changed the whole military situation, and now autocracy in its last stronghold is found willing to discuss peace terms with anarchists who owe their temporary power to its assistance.

"At such a moment the President's address, with its clear-cut definition of our objects and its ringing appeal to duty and honor, stands out as a beacon light in a darkened world. The soul of a great people could not have found finer expression."

Scene Of The Peace Parleys

Representatives of the present Russian Government, according to reports, entered the German lines where the battlefront crosses the Dvinsk-Vilna line (1), southeast of Riga. The peace preliminaries are being conducted at Brest-Litvosk (2), headquarters of the German commander.

TRAINS ON LUNG-HAI SEIZED FOR TROOPS

Railroad Traffic From Kaifengfu Stopped For Days By Northern Military Men

China Press Correspondence

Kaifengfu, Jan. 16.—The local Chinese press reports that all the rolling-stock of the Lung-Hai Railroad has been commandeered for the coming week to transport soldiers to the South. It is stated that all regular trains will be cancelled and that travelers will have trouble getting away from this province for some days. Your correspondent has investigated and finds that so far all regular trains are still running.

The public is grateful for a recent change on the Tientsin-Pukow Line by means of which Kaifeng and Central China has again been brought within one night of Shanghai. One other change is now needed to bring us back to the good time made last year—that is, twenty-four hours to Shanghai.

The poor are flocking into the city from out-lying districts and beggars are plentiful. Free millet already cooked is being given out to hundreds of women each day.

The Provincial Treasury is nearly empty and silver is scarce. A silver dollar changes for nearly nineteen hundred cash (paper) while paper dollars bring only one thousand.

The Assembly has adjourned till May, when there may be something done as to money conditions; or is it only a promise?

Mr. Hans Lindmeyer, a German teacher of the Government Preparatory School, returns with his family to Hankow where he will remain.

Foreign Firm Sued For Tls. 661 Damages

Chinese Charges Keeble, Rumford And Co. With Contract Breach

Suit alleging breach of contract and asking damages of Tls. 661 was begun against Mr. W. H. Keeble and Mr. H. Rumford, as Messrs. Keeble, Rumford and Co., by Li Kih-seng in the British Supreme Court yesterday. The case came before Judge Skinner Turner, Mr. J. E. Salmon appearing for the plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the defendants.

Outlining the case, Mr. Salmon said that it grew out of a plan whereby the plaintiff was to open a branch of the firm in Wuhu to carry on a loan and mortgage business. A draft of an agreement was drawn up but not signed and subsequently another agreement was drawn up wherein it was stated that the amount to be invested in the business should be Tls. 30,000 and the plaintiff's security was fixed at that amount. This he secured, his guarantors being Lord Li Ching-fong and a Mr. Liu. The agreement was not signed, but was verbally agreed to. The plaintiff was instructed how to carry on the business, make out reports and the like and signboards were ordered and Mr. Rumford travelled to Wuhu and called on the British Consul and Chinese officials in company with the plaintiff. On Mr. Rumford's return to Shanghai the scheme fell through and the plaintiff, who was formerly on the compradore staff of Talbot and Co., was told that the defendants thought it useless to start on such small capital.

The case was adjourned until Monday after some evidence had been adduced.

FORMER GREEK RULER IN PRO-GERMAN CLIQUE

Center Of Propagandists In Switzerland Plotting Against The Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for West Clare, affirmed that ex-King Constantine of Greece was the center of a group of pro-German propagandists in Switzerland which included noted enemies of the Allies, for example the ex-Khedive of Egypt and Mr. Theotokis, who while representing Greece in Berlin plotted to bring Greece under German domination, and Dr. Streit, formerly chief German propagandist in Greece.

Mr. Lynch also said that this group was in constant communication with Prince Bulow, formerly German Chancellor, and Prince von Hohenlohe, the chief German propagandist in Switzerland. He asked whether steps had been taken to counteract the activities of this group, to which the reverses in Italy and the defection of Russia were partly due.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied: "My information generally agrees with the statements made by the Hon. Member and all steps are being taken to counteract the propaganda mentioned."

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} = Midnight, 13^{30} = 1.30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1900	1020
2345	1112	638	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1928	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	640	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1930	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1675	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1542
1143	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	647
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	0138	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	0148	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1752	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line							
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2230	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

$ — train has sleepg accomm. 1st & 2nd class, $ — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.01	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.30	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.30
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.08	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.56	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	18.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.P.R.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	$ 12.00	T.P.R.	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second	..
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	Day	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	18.35	22.40
CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.30
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.30	..
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.23	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.55
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.55
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.20	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.1	13.15	4.40	16.21	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	4.10	7.30	10.0	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	4.21	7.41	10. 6	12.56	4.11	15.41	17.4	20.31
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15.15	16.55	8.5	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	4.15	8.05	10 1	13.10	4.35	6.15	18.15	20.55

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.12	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.45	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.2[illegible]	....	16.53	18.48	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsih ..... dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.36	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehsih ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12 57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Notice to American Citizens In The Shanghai Consular District

American citizens and the representatives of American institutions and business houses are hereby notified that the regulations of the Department of State urge all American citizens, institutions and corporations to register *annually* with the Consul in whose district they live or operate. The object of this registration is to facilitate the protection of American citizens, institutions and corporations. Those who, knowing the regulations, nevertheless do not register, may reasonably be presumed not to be entitled to register and not to be entitled to the protection of the United States Government.

Citizens who registered prior to May, 1917, should now re-register under the revised regulations.

The revised regulations require the presentation by applicants for REGISTRATION or for PASSPORTS, whose citizenship is based upon birth in the United States, to present certificates of birth, or else the affidavits of two reputable persons (American citizens, if possible) having knowledge concerning the date and place of the birth. If, however, after reasonable efforts have been made, it is found that such evidence is not obtainable, or if there is urgent necessity for early action on an application, the Department of State will undertake to make the necessary inquiries, if furnished with the names and addresses of two or more reputable persons in the United States who are in a position to make affidavits in regard to the applicant's birth in the United States; but, before doing so, requires assurance that the applicant himself has made a reasonable effort to obtain the best possible documentary evidence of his birth in the United States.

Accordingly, to avoid delays in the necessary approval by the Department of State of registrations, and in the securing of, passports, Americans in the Shanghai Consular Districts are advised to secure from the County Clerk of the County, or the authorities of the City wherein they were born, a certificate of birth, or, if not recorded, the affidavits of two persons in regard thereto.

Dated, Shanghai, January 16, 1918.

(Sgd.) Thomas Sammons.
American Consul-General.

NOTICE

Notice is thereby given that Mr. A. G. Sharpley has been appointed the Manager for Shanghai for this firm and signs per procuration for the same.

The Manchurian American Trading Corporation.
G. Korpit,
Vice-President and Manager for the Far East.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1918.
16576

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
For Venereal Diseases Only
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
Dr. James Yuking, Supt.

When you think of Szechuen Province Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 – Still Existing

Come to me!

I'll tell you and your friends' characters and capacities (Horoscope)

Dr. JOHN

Telepathy, Phrenology Astrology, Graphology.

23 North Szechuen Road.
Tel. North 2554.
Consultation hours 5-7.
16572

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. A. G. Sharpley is no longer connected with this concern, and that the power of attorney held by him has been revoked.

(sgd.) The BARKLEY Co., Inc.
by: Geo. E. Young,
Director.
16562

Telephone Mouthpiece Disinfectors

Telephone mouth-piece cleaner and disinfectant. A useful adjunct to every telephone box, and a prevention against small-pox and plague contagion—for sale.

Price $3.00.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.,
1A Jinkee Road.
Tel. No. 380.

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description over one hundred to select from.

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT AT SHANGHAI.

In the Matter of the Estate of Cyril S. Garton, Deceased.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle with, and all persons having claims against the Estate are to present them, with proper vouchers, within six months from date, to

Frank W. Hadley,
22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Administrator of the Estate of
Cyril S. Garton, Deceased.

January 12, 1918.
16490

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

BILL SMITH

"The policy of the house should be instilled into every individual in the firm, but one man originates it—and he must be putting forth a new supply continuously."

Hunt's Ports and Sherries are sold at all first class Hotels and Dealers.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

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19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

THE SAVOY HOTEL.
No. 21 Broadway, Corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

THE HOME OF COMFORT.

Conveniently Located in the heart of the settlement, near to everywhere. Large and airy rooms, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, with bath connections.

Efficient service ever at hand.

Excellent Cuisine, providing the best the market affords.

Reception rooms, private dining rooms, and Billiard Room for the use of Guests.

Reasonable rates by the day, or week, American or European Plan.

A Medium Priced Hotel, providing every convenience and comfort. Hotel attendant meets all incoming Steamers and Trains.

THE SAVOY HOTEL CO.
Proprietors.
Telephone 2510.

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

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EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15238

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

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Tel. 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Cathay Trust, Limited
(in liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the Liquidators' Statement of the progress of the liquidation and for the purpose of transacting any ordinary business.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that an extraordinary general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the same place, immediately following such general meeting, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be and they are hereby authorised at their discretion to distribute in specie or kind amongst the Contributories of the Company pro rata according to their respective holdings any Shares and/or Debentures held by the Company and forming part of the assets of the Company in the hands of the Liquidators and which in the opinion of the liquidators may be difficult or impossible to realise now or in the near future."

F. N. MATTHEWS.
J. C. DYER.
Liquidators.
16468

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 7 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that my connection with Barkley Co., Incorporated, was severed on December 31st, 1917, my Power of Attorney having been surrendered to be forwarded to the Board of Directors for revocation.

Since the above date I have not been nor am I connected in any way, shape or form with the above firm.

A. G. Sharpley.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1918.
16577

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Furnished house, containing about five rooms, with garden. French-town or Western District. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.
16558 J.19.

WANTED to rent, small house or flat of 2 rooms, with bath and kitchen, Western district or French-town. Reply, stating rental, to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.
16550 J.20.

WANTED, about first April, in Western district or French Concession, small house of three or four rooms. Rent about fifty taels per month. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS.
16547 J.19.

WANTED, bungalow at Kuling, June to September. Ally. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.
16546 J.19.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished apartment, central location, 3 or more rooms; give full particulars. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.
16565 J.20.

EDUCATIONAL

UKULELE LESSONS: If anyone desires to receive expert instruction on the Ukulele, please apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.
16552 J.30.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.
16507 J.19.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms F N and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.

To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace.

TO LET, unfurnished flat, quiet locality, vicinity Quinsan Road. Apply to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.
16563 J.19.

TO LET, Central, near Astor House, well-furnished large rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Apply to No. 3 Minghong Road, Tel. North 2650.
16559 J.23.

TO LET, Western district, from first February, flat of 2 or 3 rooms, with board. Close to trams; telephone etc. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.
16551 J.19.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Chinese college graduate for position as salesman. Must be of smart appearance and able to talk convincingly. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.
16574 J.22.

WANTED: A foreign or Eurasian nurse for children. Apply to Mrs. Heygate, Burlington Hotel.
16557 J.19.

WANTED: An experienced salesman in the machinery line, for Shanghai. Must speak Chinese fluently. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.
16524 J.20.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN teacher, with experience in America and China, wants position, local and American references. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.
16568 J.20.

A YOUNG Chinese woman, having plentiful milk, wishes to serve as a nurse in foreign family in Shanghai. Apply to Sue Fei Bicycle Co., 1161 Siccawei Road, Shanghai.
16573 J.22.

POSITION WANTED by American; knowledge of advertising and pamphlet making a speciality. Five recent and efficient years of office routine and correspondence work in U.S. Apply to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.
16534 J.20.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a large bungalow with seven rooms and a large 14-foot-wide verandah, situated near the beach. The house is screened throughout and completely furnished. For particulars address Dr. G. D. Lowry, Peking.
16571

NEAR French Park: Nicely furnished detached house; living room, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, enclosed verandah, garden, tennis; for two to six months. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.
16575 J.20.

TO LET: Two-storied furnished house, located in the Western district, containing three rooms, one bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and roof garden. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.
16528 J.20.

50 BUBBLING WELL Road, facing Race Course. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS.
16506 J.19.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Young hunting dog, pointer puppy preferred. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.
16570 J.25.

FOR SALE, cheap, a sound, roomy, fully-equipped, 3-bunk house-boat with galley, toilet, sails, etc. Also a 16-foot, flat-bottom hunting boat, especially constructed for outboard motor. For particulars apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.
16502 J.19.

WANTED to buy, Russian-German or Russian-English dictionary. Please apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.
16548

FORD 5-passenger touring car (latest model) for sale. Hardly used; good as new. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.
14396 J.20.